

JULY, 1962

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Opposition to Bobby Kennedy's proposed wiretapping bill, the subject of this Mauldin cartoon, is building up around the country. See our story in this issue on the testimony of Teamster Legislative Counsel Sidney Zagri before the House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on this measure.



FILTER

MAULDIN
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COLUMBUS, OHIO, is the largest of the 20 towns and cities in the U.S. whose names honor the discoverer of America. The capital of Ohio has as its motto "Come to Columbus and Discover America."

Located near the center of the state, Columbus was first settled in 1787. Today it has a population of 478,472, third ranking in the state and 28th in the nation.

Primarily an industrial city, Columbus boasts over 800 industries annually producing over \$1.4 billion in diversified products such as mining machinery, automotive parts, concrete machinery, electrical appliances, shoes and plastic products.

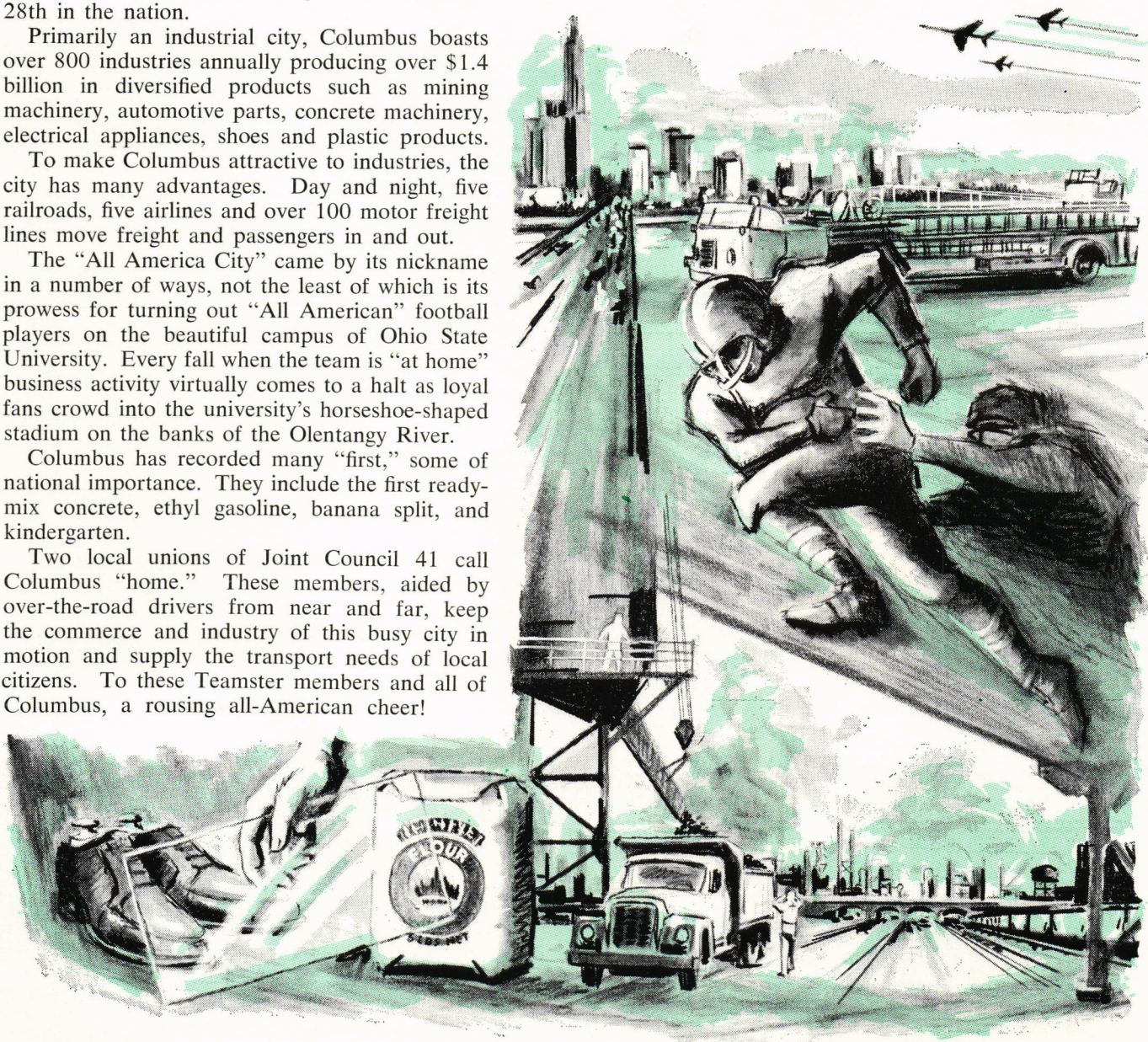
To make Columbus attractive to industries, the city has many advantages. Day and night, five railroads, five airlines and over 100 motor freight lines move freight and passengers in and out.

The "All America City" came by its nickname in a number of ways, not the least of which is its prowess for turning out "All American" football players on the beautiful campus of Ohio State University. Every fall when the team is "at home" business activity virtually comes to a halt as loyal fans crowd into the university's horseshoe-shaped stadium on the banks of the Olentangy River.

Columbus has recorded many "first," some of national importance. They include the first ready-mix concrete, ethyl gasoline, banana split, and kindergarten.

Two local unions of Joint Council 41 call Columbus "home." These members, aided by over-the-road drivers from near and far, keep the commerce and industry of this busy city in motion and supply the transport needs of local citizens. To these Teamster members and all of Columbus, a rousing all-American cheer!

The Teamsters Salute **COLUMBUS**



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THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

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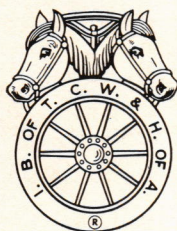
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The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,433,000 and an estimated readership of 3,800,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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Labor Speechless in Time of Peril

If there were those who still held out hope that the problems of working people would be understood in the New Frontier, then President's Kennedy's remark about the "irresponsibility" of the Flight Engineer should have dispelled that hope.

He stated that it would be the "height of irresponsibility" if the Flight Engineers struck.

At the heart of the strike is whether or not the Flight Engineer will be pushed out of a job on pure jet aircraft. In its most simple terms, the Flight Engineer is fighting for his job.

If Kennedy really looks upon a man's fight to preserve his job as irresponsibility, then I say the working man will thrive poorly, indeed, during the New Frontier.

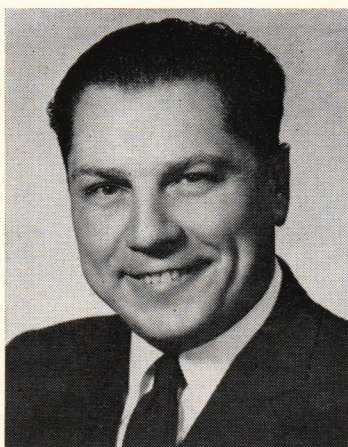
Either Kennedy does not understand that the ordinary American who is without a paycheck is soon out of money, or he looks upon the Flight Engineers' rejection of his guidelines as a personal affront.

If his "irresponsibility" remark was actually uttered in anger because the Flight Engineers elected self determination rather than Kennedy paternalism, then it is quite evident that the whole purpose and spectrum of collective bargaining escapes the President, and his continual interference in negotiations becomes somewhat more clear.

What the President doesn't or won't understand is that the mainstream of American life doesn't run through Hyannis Port or even through Harvard. No matter how vulgar it may seem to the President for men to withhold their labor until their terms are met, the strike is a great deal more American than the high and mighty propriety and self-styled discipline one can afford if he became rich off the spending money given to him by his father.

If it is correct to state that Kennedy's attitude toward all strikes is that they are really conspiracies by labor to discredit his administration, and there seems to be some basis for even this unreasonable assumption, then we can expect that many, many problems facing working people will neither be recognized nor considered.

The real danger is that his interference in every negotiation of any size since he took office is either prompted by his desire to completely control every facet of American life, or by an illusion that his very presence in the White House brought on a moratorium on reality and blanketed the country with Utopia.



And we can see how frustrating strikes would be in Utopia.

Yet, we have had other Presidents whose background was not conducive to understanding problems of working men and women, and they have served working people well. Franklin Roosevelt was a man of means, but along with his own greatness he was fortunate to be President at a time when the American labor movement was alive and articulate to the needs of its members.

It is painfully obvious now that if organized labor is to get any kind of a break from Kennedy, then the leaders of organized labor must recover from their speechlessness and talk up to the

President on behalf of the working man.

How much should we really expect from a President who calls a fight for job security "irresponsibility" when that remark is echoed by the president of the AFL-CIO.

The next several years are critical ones for laboring people. Automation, loss of jobs, chronic joblessness all threaten misery for those who work with their hands! Much anti-labor legislation awaits the proper impetus in the Congress.

Instead of tackling those and other social problems with vigor, this Administration has chosen instead to make itself a party to every major collective bargaining since it took office. Instead of addressing himself to the general welfare of the working people, the Secretary of Labor has become a symbol of government intervention at the bargaining table, and the results in the Flight Engineers negotiations should prove the folly of this approach.

There is a lot that goes into providing a family with a decent standard of living and fighting to keep one's job that aren't taught at Harvard or which seldom rub off on one during a touch football game on Cape Cod.

That's why it is so important for organized labor to speak out today, and that is why it is so tragic that pronouncements of policy at AFL-CIO headquarters are really only echoes of misconceptions of the bargaining process uttered earlier at the White House.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. R. Hoffa". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal stroke at the end.

STATE OF THE UNION

Resolution

IBT Board Favors Shorter Work Week

THE INTERNATIONAL Brotherhood of Teamsters executive board, at its regular quarterly meeting in Seattle, Washington, early in June, turned its attention to the nation's growing pool of jobless Americans and passed a resolution calling for a shorter workweek to spread existing jobs.

The Teamster resolution called for the shorter workweek as a matter of legislation, rather than as an accomplishment of collective bargaining, asking Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to establish a 35-hour workweek.

The resolution pointed out that a shorter workweek brought about by legislation would not penalize the union employer as would a shorter workweek brought about by collective

bargaining. A legislated 35-hour workweek would apply to both organized and unorganized employers.

Making formal reports to the IBT board were General President James R. Hoffa and General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, Teamster attorneys and Sidney Zagri, Teamster legislative counsel.

Hoffa noted in his report that despite an intensification of the attack on the Teamsters by Bobbie Kennedy through the Justice Department, the union continues to grow and continues to lead the rest of organized labor in the field of organization and wage gains.

Hoffa pointed out the recent freight settlement in New England where members will receive \$1.24 per hour over the five year term of the agree-

ment, plus increases which come out of Central States negotiations during the life of the contract.

Hoffa noted that Teamster bargaining teams are critical of President Kennedy's guidelines for collective bargaining increases, especially since increased productivity is not a factor in so many industries where Teamster members work, and that negotiators are seeking wage increases in line with wishes of the membership and in accord with Teamster guidelines for wiping out wage differentials across the country in identical lines of work.

English reported that the financial status of the union was excellent, that a minimum amount of strikes across the country constituted only a minimum drain on strike funds. English attributed this minimum amount of

The Teamster general executive board in session at its quarterly meeting, held early in June in Seattle, Washington.



strike activity to good work of Teamster negotiators in the field.

Teamster attorneys reported on the status of legal action around the country, both criminal and civil, reported on pertinent action of the National Labor Relations Board, and discussed at length the provisions of the recently passed health and welfare and pension disclosure bill.

Sidney Zagri, Teamster legislative counsel, reported that the question of whether or not legislation will be needed to stop selective rate cutting by the railroads may soon be decided by the Supreme Court when it hears an ICC appeal of a rate reversal of the ICC by a federal district court.

Zagri reports that in five recent decisions the ICC has accepted the principles embodied in S. 1197 with the application of this principle in a case where a trial examiner cancelled reduced tri-level flat car rates on the shipment of automobiles. A decision by the full board is pending.

Reporting on the progress of DRIVE, the Teamster political arm, Zagri stated that thus far there had been 20 Jo Hoffa luncheons and dinners, and that since October 29, 1961, 64 DRIVE Ladies Auxiliaries have been issued charters.

Zagri also announced that the DRIVE membership campaign has been extended to October 31, 1962, in order to achieve maximum participation prior to the November elections.

• SIU Raid Nixed

Billed as an anti-Hoffa and Ray Cohen fight, an attempted raid by the Seafarers International Union on over 400 Teamster members in Philadelphia was turned back overwhelmingly by Teamster Local 161 in a National Labor Relations Board election late in June.

Cohen is an International Union trustee and executive officer of Teamster Local 107 in Philadelphia.

By an overwhelming margin, clerical employees working for trucking companies represented by Motor Transportation Labor Relations, Inc., voted to retain their membership in Teamster Local 161.

The defeat was heralded as not only another in a long line of setbacks for Paul Hall and his Seafarers in Philadelphia—Local 161 holds three victories in a row over the SIU—but was seen also as a blow for a small group of dissident Teamsters in Philadelphia who of the last year have attempted to stir revolt and who supported the SIU in its latest raid attempt.

Larry Mullin, secretary-treasurer of Local 161, reported that the SIU "really put on a show in this attempt to steal Teamster membership, with organizers from outside sent in to try and stem the tide of defeats at the hands of the Teamsters."

Mullin credited Ray Cohen and Local 107 with a big assist in beating off the SIU raid.

The Local 161 official reported, too, that this defeat spelled doom for the recently chartered Allied and Clerical Workers Division of the SIU in Philadelphia.

• New Division

Teamster President James R. Hoffa has set up a new division within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—a communications division—and has named Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons to head the group.

Announcement of the new division was made in Chicago last month when Hoffa talked to a meeting of the Independent Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois which represents about 1,800 accounting department employees of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in Chicago, Harvey, Joliet, and Springfield.

The new division is the result of pressure from the FTCI to explore taking the organization into the Teamsters and the result of talks by Hoffa and Gibbons with telephone workers in various parts of the country who are expressing dissatisfaction with the IBEW and the Communication Workers of America.

Explaining the new division, Hoffa and Gibbons pointed out that it is in line with the Teamster policy of turning an attentive ear to any group of workers who come to the IBT looking for help and guidance, and is part of

IBT Resolution on Workweek

At its regular quarterly meeting, held in Seattle in early June, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters general executive board adopted the following resolution concerning a shorter work week as a method of alleviating pockets of chronic unemployment: **WHEREAS:** The problem of chronic unemployment is one of the most serious dilemmas facing this nation, and since this problem is compounded in a labor market swelled both by new workers and by those displaced by automation and advanced technology. **AND WHEREAS:** The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is both interested in seeing poverty eliminated as a way of life for our jobless fellow Americans and in removing this economically depressed group as a collective bargaining drag upon our own members.

AND WHEREAS: There is increased pressure throughout the land for a reduction of hours in the workweek with no reduction in pay as a method of spreading existing work to more people.

AND WHEREAS: Any share-the-work program negotiated by organized labor with its employers serves only to put these fair employers at a disadvantage with their non-union competitors. **BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:** That the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in order to help include our chronically unemployed in the mainstream of American economic life, does hereby urge the Congress of the United States to legislate a 35-hour workweek with no reduction in pay as an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act. In this manner, a reduced workweek would apply to unorganized, non-union employers as well as to those employers for whom our members work. Any such amendment should also include an appropriate provision to penalize the practice of moonlighting, which if extensively practiced could defeat the purpose of a reduced workweek in spreading work.

Helping Others

the IBT long-standing policy to organize all workers who are neglected and avoided by International Unions having jurisdiction.

• Community Service

Over \$80 thousand dollars was presented to 10 St. Louis charities by Teamster Joint Council 13 last month.

Ten checks of \$8,064 each for a total of \$80,640 were presented to representatives of the charities at a luncheon at the Musial and Biggie's restaurant in St. Louis.

Harold J. Gibbons, international union executive vice president and president of Teamster Joint Council 13, presented the checks. Teamster President James R. Hoffa is co-chairman of this annual charity.

The money came from the Joint Council's annual charity boxing show, held last March.

Gross receipts from the \$100-a-plate boxing card and dinner amounted to \$101,245. Disbursements totaled \$20,605, including expenditures for the banquet, fighters' fees, tickets, publicity, ring officials, insurance, and miscellaneous expenses.

Charities receiving checks were:

ALSAC-St. Jude Hospital project.

Boys' Club of St. Louis.

Boys' Town of Italy.

Christian Hospital.

City of Hope.

Father Dismas Clark Foundation.

Israel Histadrut.

Multiple Sclerosis Society.

St. Louis Assn. for Retarded Children.

Damon Runyon Cancer Fund.

Present at the luncheon when the checks were distributed were Promoter George (Kayo) Koverly, Matchmaker Hans Bernstein, and Boxing Commissioner Charles Pian.

• 5-Year Contract

Teamsters Local 688 in St. Louis, Mo., recently negotiated a new 5-year contract with the Western Waxide division of the Crown-Zellerbach Co.

The agreement guaranteed wage increases ranging from 10 to 62 cents an hour in the first year, with the average at 28 cents an hour. Six-cent increases follow at the end of the second and third years.

A reopener was included for Dec. 31, 1963, on health and welfare coverage, insurance, and sick leave.

International Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, Local 688



Harold J. Gibbons, IBT vice president and president of Joint Council 13 in St. Louis (left, standing), distributed checks to representatives of 10 charitable organizations from proceeds of annual boxing charity, of which James R. Hoffa is co-chairman. Shown receiving checks of \$8,064 each for their organizations are, seated, left to right: Mrs. Ann Benton, Christian Hospital; Mrs. George P. Skouras, Boys' Town of Italy; Mrs. Lillian Segal, City of Hope; Father Dismas Clark, Father Dismas Clark Foundation. Standing, left to right, Gibbons, Alex Aboussie, ALSAC-St. Jude Hospital project; Harry Bussman, Boys' Club of St. Louis; Walter Tuhro, St. Louis Assn. for Retarded Children; Morris Shenker, Damon Runyan Cancer fund; Jack Mitchell, Israel Histadrut; Herbert Holland, Multiple Sclerosis Society. Proceeds were derived from Teamsters' \$100 a plate dinner and boxing show at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel.

secretary-treasurer, led the negotiating team in the closing stages of the talks when it appeared that a strike might be necessary to protect the St. Louis warehousing rates.

• Flight Engineers

While President Kennedy was bringing all the pressure he could muster up in the executive branch of government against the AFL-CIO Flight Engineers employed at TWA, Pan American Airlines, and Eastern Airlines, to nip their strike against the three carriers, Flying Tiger Airlines and its Flight Engineers were reaching a new five-year agreement in the office of Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

The Flying Tiger agreement, mediated by officials of the Teamsters assigned by Hoffa, provides Flight Engineers with a guarantee of a job even on pure jet aircraft for the life of the new contract.

It marked the first time since the class-craft argument fell into hands of Presidential fact-finding commissions that Flight Engineers have found job security through collective bargaining.

With the advent of the jet aircraft, the powerful Airline Pilot Association has insisted that the Flight Engineer's

seat in the jet cockpit be manned by a pilot. Most airlines have agreed to train flight engineers to qualify them as pilots, but Flight Engineers refuse to be relegated to the bottom of the Airline Pilots seniority list, as the Pilots insist. Any vote on the issue by members of the two unions is fruitless for the Flight Engineers as they are badly outnumbered by the pilots.

The new Flying Tiger contract for Flight Engineers, in addition to the job security on jets, provides a package of \$129 per month immediately, and calls for additional wage increases at the conclusion of Airline Pilot Association negotiations during the life of the agreement.

Increased benefits and additional improvements in working conditions are effective under the new agreement immediately.

Participating in negotiations for Flying Tiger management was Charles Steese, director of industrial relations. Representing the engineers were William Greentree, president of the FLT chapter; Richard Dean, vice president of the chapter of engineers in San Francisco; and Carroll Gholden, negotiating chairman from Newark, N. J.

Flight stewardesses for Flying Tiger Airlines are all members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

• Retired Members Feted in Pittsburgh

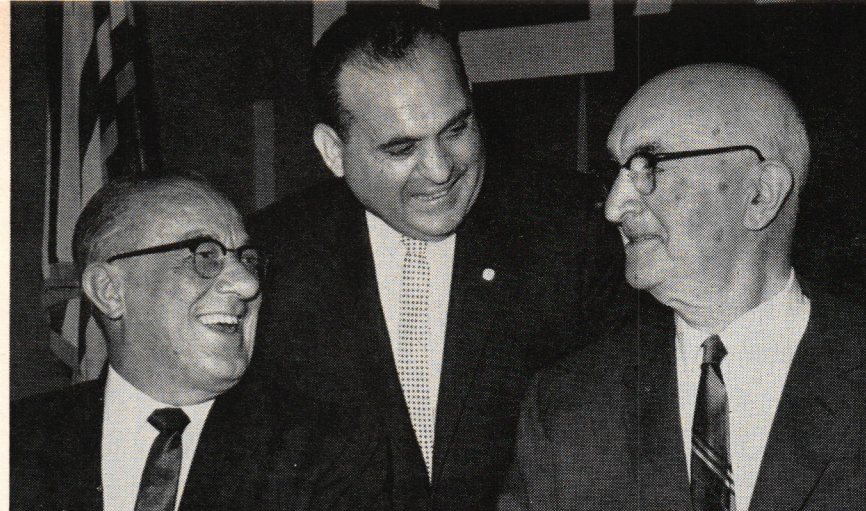
Teamsters Joint Council 40 at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently inaugurated a social welfare program to benefit retired members of the Council's 28 affiliated Local Unions.

Conceived by Council President Harry Tevis, the pioneering program drew an enthusiastic crowd of 1,000 at an opening luncheon meeting to hear the plans outlined for what will be known as the "Teamsters Pensioners Association."

Tevis, 4th International Vice President of the IBT, told his listeners that the TPA will sponsor regular meetings at which craft matters will be discussed along with entertainment being provided for the old-timer Teamsters.

Tevis stressed that nearly all the high level wage and working standards now enjoyed by younger IBT members were the result of the effort, loyalty and dedication of long-time Teamster members. He pointed out also that most of the gains were accomplished by hardship and suffering. In that sense, Tevis said, addressing himself to the old-timers in the audience:

"We wish you to know that you are wanted by the union to which you gave so much. We are going to see



Enjoying the opening meeting of the Teamsters Pensioners Association sponsored by Teamsters Joint Council 40 in Pittsburgh, Pa., were (left to right): Harry A. Tevis, Council President and International Vice President; Al Garfold, chairman of the committee that did the work, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English.

to it that you are not lacking in companionship of those persons within the craft with which you have associated the major portion of your working lives."

Tevis said one aim of the TPA will be to help any Teamster retirees suffering from want or deprivation because of insufficient income, or who are unable to get proper medical care. He said the affiliated unions of Joint Council 40 "would see to it, somehow in some way, that the assistance would be forthcoming."

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English was the main speaker. He traced the progress of the 1,700,000-member Teamsters Union from a half-century back when members were required to work a 7-day, 80-hour

week for a maximum of \$12 per.

English added that the IBT moved to its present status as the world's leading trade union as a result of the efforts of the Teamster pioneers.

Discussing early compulsory retirement practices and the terrific inroads being made into employment by automation, English took the opportunity to lambast George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

Said English:

"George Meany and his clique failed to take cognizance of the potential impact of automation and the workers are paying for that failure through the nose. Meany has been asleep for 20 years. The honorable thing for him to do would be to retire."

Part of the crowd of 1,000 taking part in the Teamsters Pensioners Association luncheon at the Roosevelt hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa. The TPA is dedicated to aiding Teamsters Union members who have retired from the job and showing general appreciation for their early years of effort on behalf of unionism.





On the outside again, just after being freed from 75 days in the Jefferson County, Alabama, jail is this group of Teamsters. Sam Webb, Local 612 president, is shown with suit and hat on; Rudy Pulliam, business agent, at extreme right in light shirt and trousers. Two men at extreme left are Avery McIntyre and A. J. Whorton. Foreground, Rayford L. Taylor and John B. Young. Just outside jail door in light sport shirt facing camera is John T. Pierce, Local 612 secretary-treasurer.

Alabama Teamsters Are Kept in Jail 75 Days Before Gaining 'Reasonable Bond'

TWENTY-TWO Alabama Teamsters walked free from the custody of state authorities late last month after having spent 75 days in the Jefferson County, Alabama, jail before attorneys could obtain reasonable bond for them from the courts.

The three officials and 19 rank-and-file members were jailed April 2, 1962, on a charge of contempt of court for violating an injunction against violence in a strike against Bowman Transportation Company. Bond was set at \$200,000 on an all-or-nothing basis.

Success After 75 Days

Seventy-five days later, after trudging from one Alabama Court to another, Teamster lawyers succeeded before the state supreme court in having the bond reduced to \$5,000 per man, provisionally until the state high court rules on applications for habeas corpus.

When the original \$200,000 bond was set, Teamster lawyers filed for a

writ of habeas corpus only to find that the judge had left town and his whereabouts were unknown. The attorneys did find another judge who was willing to listen, but he ruled he was powerless to act.

Out for Easter

When the first judge wandered back into town, he was asked to modify the \$200,000 bond, but he proved his mercy another way. He admitted that the Teamsters had been model prisoners and freed them for the Easter weekend. It was a strange, but welcome resurrection of human kindness.

While the Teamsters sat in their cells waiting for the wheels of Alabama justice to turn, a grand jury was convened, and after hearing testimony from scabs and strikebreakers, returned an indictment against the 22 Teamsters which defies the rule of reason.

The indictment charged a violation of the Hobbs Act, which is supposed

to apply to racketeering in labor. Specifically the men were charged with trying to "extort" a labor contract from Bowman Transportation Company. They were also charged with violation of a law sneaked through the last session of congress



A welcome out party for Victor Roy who is embraced by his wife as he is freed from the Alabama jail after 75 days of waiting for reasonable bond to be set.

which deals with obstruction of goods in interstate commerce.

Teamster officials charge that the Hobbs Act was deliberately misconstrued by Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy in his continued vendetta against the Teamsters.

Meanwhile, Local 612's strike against Bowman Transportation Company continues, with the rank-and-file as determined as ever to win a contract from this anti-union Southern employer.

Officers and rank-and-file members are determined, too, to stand up under Alabama law. Seventy-five days is a long time to wait for reasonable bond to be set, and action on an application for a writ of habeas corpus usually takes 24 hours from the time the arrest is made.

It is a little bit more difficult to be a union man in Alabama than it is in the north, and for that reason and others, Teamster General President James R. Hoffa has reiterated his plea for Teamsters everywhere to support the strike against Bowman Transportation Company deep in the heart of Dixie.



Freedom bound is A. J. Whorton, Local 612 member, finally free on \$5,000 bond after 75 days of waiting for lawyers to succeed in having an unreasonable \$200,000 bond reduced. Whorton was jailed with 21 other Teamsters for allegedly violating the terms of a "no violence" injunction in a strike against Bowman Transportation Company. He is shown here leaving the Jefferson County, Alabama, jail.

Help State Observance



Five Teamster Local Unions in West Virginia have furnished two drivers and agreed to pay wages and expenses of the men to drive a semi-tractor trailer during a 5-month period to preview observance of the state's 100th birthday in 1963. Shown (left to right) are drivers Rome Lee Powell of Local 505 in Huntington, W. C. Hoard of Local 175 at Charleston, West Virginia Gov. Wallace Barron, and E. A. Carter, president of Teamsters Joint Council 84 at Charleston. Contributing along with Locals 175 and 505 are 697 of Wheeling, 789 of Fairmont, and 913 of Clarksburg.

St. Louis Teamster Officer Gains \$5,000 In Libel Suit

Another Teamster Union officer has supplemented his income by the sweat of an over-anxious magazine that published the product of an anti-union writer.

This time it was Eugene E. Walla, president of Teamsters Local Union 682 of St. Louis, Mo., who collected \$5,000 from *Argosy* magazine.

Walla filed suit against *Argosy* for an article that appeared in its February, 1961, issue and after a series of court proceedings in New York, the magazine was forced to admit that it made a mistake. *Argosy* agreed to pay \$5,000 damage and wrote a letter of apology to Walla.

Argosy's mistake was an article titled, "The Hoodlums Behind Hoffa." Walla was not mentioned in the article nor was he referred to in any manner. Yet his photograph was inserted among the photographs of other persons reputed to be hoodlums.

For the record, following is the text of the letter written to the Local 682 officer in which Milton Machlin, *Argosy's* managing editor, found it impossible to assume the responsibility for the \$5,000 miscue:

"Dear Mr. Walla --

"In the February, 1961, issue of *Argosy* magazine, there was published a small picture of yourself in connec-

tion with an article entitled, 'Hoodlums Behind Hoffa.'

"We very much regret that, through the mistake of an employee, who is no longer employed by this company, your picture was included in the article. As you no doubt realize, the article does not mention you, and we are advised by the authors and by our researchers that there would have been no basis for any inclusion of yourself in the subject matter of the article.

"We regret any inconvenience and embarrassment this publication may have caused you, and trust you accept our sincere apologies.

"Very truly yours,
/s/ Milton Machlin
Managing editor."

William Bufalino, president of Teamsters Local 985 in Detroit, twice has made healthy out-of-court settlements with publications in recent years after he filed libel suits against them. He collected from *Life* magazine and *Newsweek* magazine in similar "hoodlum" stories.

An interesting point in the Walla and Bufalino libel victories is that any publication in the future which may make reference to the *Argosy*, *Life*, and *Newsweek* stories also leaves itself wide open to a libel suit.

Strike Sanction Policy Okayed For Western Master Freight Div.

Representatives of Teamster Local Unions affiliated with the Western Master Freight Division recently okayed unanimously a new policy on gaining strike sanction approval.

The new policy adopted at a San Francisco meeting will control the approval of strike sanction requests by the Western Conference and the International Union, and may well determine the eventual outcome of any strike action ultimately undertaken by a Local Union.

In a letter to all Teamster Locals concerned, Einar O. Mohn, Western Conference of Teamsters director, noted the policy conforms with Article XII, Section 1(c) of the International Constitution.

The language cited specifically defines the authority and responsibility of the Joint Council, the Conference, and ultimately the General President to approve, disapprove or modify the action of a Local Union with respect to strikes.

General President James R. Hoffa, present at the meeting, emphatically endorsed the new policy worded in the following manner:

"Approval of the Western Conference of Teamsters will not be given for any strike which will involve any members, directly or indirectly, who are employed by a carrier signatory to the Western Master Freight Agreement and any of its Supplemental Agreements unless and until such request has been referred to the Western Master Freight Division for investigation and is given a favorable recommendation."

Charged with carrying out the policy is the coordinator of the division.

Mohn said requests for strike sanction will be filed in the usual manner as required by the International Constitution and according to the standard procedures of the Joint Council and the Conference.

In the next step, requests for strike approval will be routed from the Western Conference of Teamsters office to the Freight Division office which will determine the nature of the dispute insofar as unresolved issues, legalities, etc., are concerned.

Mohn said the Freight Division then will be obligated to take a further

action—that of trying to resolve the dispute "on terms satisfactory to the membership involved and in keeping with the policy of the contracts involved or affected by the dispute."

The Western Conference director said the new policy will be applied in all instances.

• Tree Fruits

Teamster attorneys have won a reversal in appellate court of a National Labor Relations Board decision which had outlawed labor's long-standing right to take its story to the consuming public with handbills and informational pickets.

The historic decision came in a case called Tree Fruits which arose out of a strike in August, 1960, by Teamster Local No. 760, in Yakima, Washington, against an association of fresh fruit packing and warehousing companies which identified itself as Tree Fruits, Inc.

In August, 1960, after failing to reach an agreement with Tree Fruits, the union called a strike against Tree Fruits' member companies. When the companies failed to yield, the union organized a consumer boycott of the struck employers' products.

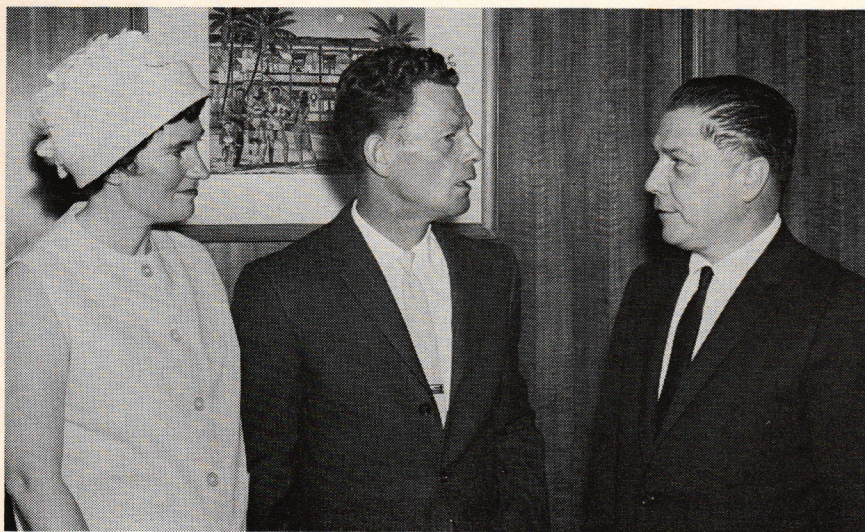
In conjunction with parent Joint Council No. 28, the union patrolled the premises of Safeway stores in Seattle, Washington, which distributed apples produced by Tree Fruit members. The patrols consisted of two or three members carrying placards which bore the legend:

"To the Consumer: Non-union Washington State apples are being sold at this store. Please do not purchase such apples. Thank you. Teamsters Local 760, Yakima, Washington."

Striving in every way to remain in strict compliance with existing laws, the local union gave each store manager a copy of the picketing instructions and a notice informing him of the cause of the dispute and the purpose of the patrol. In addition to suggesting that the notice be posted for the benefit of Safeway employees, the union told the managers:

"If any of your employees should stop work as a result of our program, or if you should have any difficulties as far as pickups and deliveries are concerned, or if you observe any of the pickets disobeying the instructions which they have been

Congratulations



Teamster General President James R. Hoffa offers congratulations to Arthur M. Lear who has been named National Driver of the Year by the American Trucking Association. Mrs. Lear, who made the trip to Washington with her husband, joins the conversation and expressed pleasant surprise when the Teamster president presented her husband with a check for \$500 in tribute to his national honor. Lear has been a member of Teamster Local 340 in Portland, Me., since October 24, 1954.

given, please notify the undersigned union representative at once and we will take steps to see that the situation is promptly corrected."

As a result of these precautions, and as the union intended, no Safeway employee stopped work and pickups and deliveries at the stores were unaffected.

Nevertheless, the NLRB found the union in violation of the Landrum-Griffin Act when charges were filed, not by Safeway, but by Tree Fruits.

The reversal in the appellate court, in Washington, D. C., marked a tremendous victory for organized labor, thus preserving its right of free speech and freedom of the press to publicize disputes with management.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa had referred to the case as one of the most important ever to confront organized labor and contended that "should the court decide against the union position, organized labor will be in a bad way, indeed."

• Wage Study

Teamster Joint Council No. 16, last month, in its continuing study of wages and economic conditions in New York City, charged that one half of the families living in NYC live at a deprivation level and that 70.8 per cent of the city's non-whites are below an adequate standard of living.

Headed by Teamster International Union vice president and president of Teamster Joint Council No. 16 John J. O'Rourke, New York Teamsters have been pushing for a municipal minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour as an attack on the increasing sweatshop conditions and low paying jobs in the city.

The latest wage study cites statistics indicating that nearly half of New York's 2,079,832 families have a total income of less than \$6,000.

O'Rourke pointed out that in 1959, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that a worker in New York City with a wife and two children needed \$5,970 a year to maintain a

DRIVE Pacer



Alexander Bentley, a member of Teamsters Local 592 in Richmond, Va., and a shop steward at the transportation company where he works, set a fine record of selling 51 memberships in DRIVE.

modest but adequate standard of living.

"Our tabulations," O'Rourke stated, "show that 49 per cent of New York

Stewards Complete University Course



Some 30 stewards, members of Teamsters Local 738 in Chicago, recently completed an 8-week course in labor history at Roosevelt University. They also received training in the handling of grievances, understanding and policing collective bargaining agreements. Among those receiving diplomas were (left to right):

Top row—Donald Loggins, James Christopher, Sherod Bilyeu, John Takash, John McKnight, Arthur Sysmanski, and Edward Howard.

Middle row—Vincent Pilarczyk, Robert Simpson, Eleanor Paluch, Anthony Kovacevich, George Ibach, John Szczepanski, L. C. Starr, and Thomas Davis.

Front row—Harriet Brown, Fred Luchene; Frank McAllister, director of labor education at Roosevelt U.; Congressman Roman Pucinski, Illinois Democrat and main speaker at the ceremonies; Michael J. Fomusa, Local 738 secretary-treasurer; Henry Harris, and Elizabeth Neubauer.

City families had a total annual money income of less than \$6,000 in 1959.

"An incredible and frightening 70.8 per cent of the Negro and non-white Puerto Rican families were under that level," he said.

The Teamster study contends that despite the time which has elapsed since the data were compiled, the pattern they indicated then still prevailed today. This leads to the charge that one of every two New York City families live at deprivation levels.

This latest Joint Council study takes into account the earnings of a broad range of occupations, including professionals, doctors, lawyers, managers, corporation presidents, and proprietors. Previous studies dealt only with wage earners and salaried people.

Findings indicate that 36 per cent of the city's white families numbered four or more persons. Forty per cent of the white and non-white Puerto Rican families had four or more members.

Forty-five per cent of the white families had two or more wage earners. For Negro families, the figure was 46 per cent and for white and non-white Puerto Rican families it was 47 per cent.

Related are the facts that 27 per cent of males in the city had an income of \$6,000 or more in 1959. The median income for all males was \$4,396, and for nonwhite males \$3,336.

"The situation would have been more calamitous," O'Rourke declared, "if it were not for the tremendous amount of moonlighting (holding two jobs) and the substantial number of families which have two or more wage earners."

• Hope Held Up For Piggyback Jobless

Jobless Teamsters in the car hauling industry have grounds for hope that the ICC will end selective rate cutting by the railroads. This issue, hinged on the value of service principle, is now under consideration by the Commission in Washington.

The hearings have been completed on a test case brought before the Commission by an ICC Examiner's

IBT Gives Boost to Medicare

Scranton Pennsylvania's Legion Hall was the scene recently of a giant rally for Medical care for the aged under social security at which DRIVE, the Teamsters political arm, and COPE, the AFL-CIO committee on political education joined forces.

The rally was held under the joint sponsorships of COPE, DRIVE and the Senior Citizens Committee, and heard of Teamster support for the Administration's Medicare program from Joseph Konowe, administrative assistant of Teamster General President James R. Hoffa.

Konowe told the huge throng that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters considered Medicare for the aged through social security one of the major goals of its political unit, DRIVE, and that Teamsters across the land were writing congressmen and senators, plugging for the legislation.

Konowe was introduced to the cheering throng by Scranton DRIVE chairman Harold Kerrigan, of Local 229.



Konowe

ruling against low rate by the railroads in new car hauling.

Value of Service

If the Commission decides the case favorably, the value of service principles will necessitate the railroads' ending of cutthroat competition which has driven many car hauling outfits out of business, causing loss of Teamster jobs.

In the argument on this test case, the National Automobile Transporters Association scores these telling points against the railroads' current policy:

- A Plymouth moving from Detroit to Dallas would move at a rate of \$2.88 per hundred pounds. The Plymouth weighs 4,500 pounds. This is 43 percent of the first class rate.

- A Lincoln would move from Detroit at an effective rate of \$1.96 a pound, or 29 percent of the first class rate. The Lincoln weighs 5,000 pounds.

Since the approximate retail value for automobiles is \$1 per pound, we have the Lincoln which sells from \$5,000-\$8,000 moving at \$1.96 per pound and the Plymouth which sells for approximately \$3,000 moving at \$2.88 per pound. It doesn't make

sense, except when it is considered that the railroads wish to destroy the car hauling industry.

In one case under suspension, the New York Central rates on tri-level cars from Detroit to Pittsburgh was set for hearings. Two weeks before the hearings were to begin, the railroad withdrew its tariff.

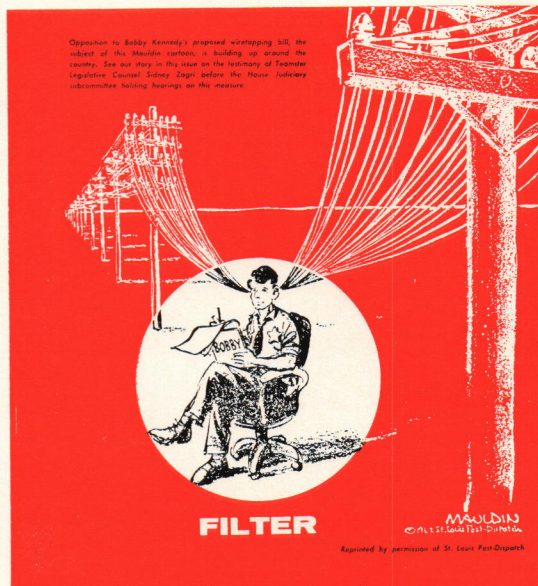
Cutthroat

So busy are the railroads with cutting throats that they even cut their own throats. Attorney for the Transporters told the Commission in his argument that the Kansas City Southern undercut the Frisco.

The Frisco then protested the Kansas City Southern rates until it realized that in effect it was adding to the Transporters' plea about selective rate cutting, and then withdrew its protest.

Arguing the absurdity of the railroad policy, the Transporters Attorney told the Commission that for round trip on multi level cars, which can't be used for back hauling because their permanent fixtures do not permit, the railroads get but 30 cents a car mile—adequate evidence of their attempt to destroy the car haul business.

IBT Testimony Pin-Points Dangers In Wiretapping



LAW ENFORCEMENT agents seeking shortcuts to justice and Bobbie Kennedy's proposed wiretapping bill were the target of Teamster testimony before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee late last month.

Sidney Zagri, legislative counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, branded the proposed wiretapping measure as an invasion of personal privacy, a violation of many constitutional rights, and the "most

serious piece of legislation to come before this session of the Congress."

Zagri demonstrated one of the most dangerous aspects of wiretapping for the subcommittee when he played a tape of the Declaration of Independence, and then played an edited version which altered the meaning of that historic document of American freedom.

Then, Zagri pointed out another danger in legalized wiretapping by as-

serting that mimics could be used to conjure up alleged wiretapped evidence against any person.

Present statutes make wiretapping illegal and forbid the admission of wiretapped evidence in federal courts. Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy wants to legalize wiretapping and admit wiretapped evidence into court. His proposed bill would permit federal offices to get court orders to wiretap in cases involving murder, kidnapping, extortion, bribery, narcotics, and interstate racketeering and gambling activities.

The Attorney General—without a court order—could authorize wiretaps in espionage, sabotage and subversion cases.

No Restraint

Zagri pointed out that the court order is not nearly the restraint in practice that it is alleged to be in theory. He stated that in New York where state law permits wiretapping in violation of Federal law, it is practically unheard of for a judge to fail to grant a wiretap order for the district attorney.

"In 1955," Zagri pointed out, "a judge refused (to permit a wiretap) and it received wide publicity, because it was such an anomaly for a judge to turn down such application."

Zagri pointed out that prosecutors

Little Brother Given Demerits

Bobby Kennedy is considered by the business world to be the President's worst cabinet member.

The Research Institute of America, Inc., in a recent poll of its more than 30,000 business members—which it described as "a representative segment of the American business community"—discovered:

—There was much disapproval of the Kennedy cabinet and the attorney general was disapproved of most with a score of 73 per cent of the businessmen disliking him.

—Some 92.6 per cent of the businessmen thought the President was "expanding government too much."

—Some 72.4 per cent of the businessmen polled said they dislike the "administration approach on anti-trust matters."

—Some 87.2 per cent of the businessmen were against Kennedy's action in the steel-wage settlement crisis last Spring.

soon learn to which judges wiretap requests should be taken.

Throughout Zagri's testimony was woven the theme that the type of legislation sought by Attorney General Kennedy reflects the police state mentality of the nation's number one law enforcement agent.

Additionally, Zagri's testimony touched on a reappraisal of the Attorney General's qualifications which were subject to much debate when he was appointed by his brother, the President.

Said Zagri:

"The Attorney General is already armed with more power to combat organized crime than any Attorney General in history.

"The 87th Congress (1) prohibited the use of interstate communications for gambling, (2) prohibited the use of the mails for shipping gambling paraphernalia, (3) prohibited the use of interstate travel in the aid of illegal activities, and (4) broadened the number of crimes under the Fugitive Felon Act."

Zagri reminded that the Attorney General assured Congress that if those additional powers were granted, he would have all the power he needed to combat organized crime.

Yet, Zagri points out, Bobbie Kennedy is back and has now asked Congress to:

1. Compel a witness to incriminate himself—in deprivation of his Fifth Amendment privilege—with promises of immunity;

2. And to enlarge his power under the Obstruction of Justice Statute.

These bills are still pending.

Zagri then phrased two important questions for members of the committee:

1. Is there anything in the present situation that warrants a further enlargement of the great powers vested in the Attorney General?

2. Before granting any new powers to the Attorney General (such as his wiretapping request), the congress should be satisfied that he will not abuse those powers vested in him in the anticrime bills enacted at the first session of the 87th Congress.

The Teamster legislative counsel then reviewed a lecture recently given Bobbie Kennedy by an Illinois judge for strongarm tactics in which the victims had to go to court to regain their rights. (This incident of police

state tactics is reported in full elsewhere in this issue.)

Speaking of the political implications of the bill, Zagri told the subcommittee:

"One of the most dangerous aspects of this bill is to be found in the use of wiretapping as a political instrument. . . . The party in power could use this instrument for self-perpetuation.

"It also would give a politically ambitious Attorney General a basis for building a political machine for electing a future President. It could also be used as a club over recalcitrant members of congress as a means of getting the goods on them.

"In short, this (legalized wiretapping) could go a long way in destruction of the two-party system—the first step in the establishment of the totalitarian state," Zagri declared.

Zagri paid particular attention to the dangers to organized labor in legalized wiretapping—over and above the abrogation of individual freedom—and stated that wiretapping in the hands of an unscrupulous Attorney General could destroy union labor.

He pointed out that the Hobbs Act is an anti-racketeering statute, but that it has been used in many legitimate labor cases. The latest one, Zagri pointed out, is the Attorney General's indictment under the Hobbs Act of 21 Alabama Teamsters, charging them with attempting to extort a contract covering their wages, hours, and working conditions with their employer.

". . . If an Attorney General can so twist and misconstrue a law as to bring this type of indictment, I say he can so twist and misconstrue this power and convince an anti-union judge to give him a wiretap order in any case he desires for the purpose of destroying the union," Zagri declared.

Discussing the problem of controlling wiretapped information, Zagri testified that "we know that thousands and thousands and thousands of dollars of blackmail are being procured by professional wiretappers in the city of New York alone who have set up monitoring boards in hotel rooms and elsewhere for the sole purpose of securing this kind of information to blackmail important and wealthy individuals."

Zagri pointed out that the wiretap

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has joined a host of organizations in opposing wire-tapping as an invasion of personal privacy and rights. You are urged to voice your objection to this bill. Listed below are members of both the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. Write to members of these committees. Urge them to defeat Bobbie Kennedy's latest grab for power.

Senate Judiciary Committee DEMOCRATS

James O. Eastland, Mississippi
Estes Kefauver, Tennessee
Olin D. Johnston, S. Carolina
John L. McClellan, Arkansas
Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina
John A. Carroll, Colorado
Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut
Philip A. Hart, Michigan
Edward V. Long, Missouri

REPUBLICANS

Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
Everett McKinley Dirksen, Ill.
Roman Hruska, Nebraska
Kenneth B. Keating, N. Y.
Norris Cotton, New Hampshire
Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii

House Judiciary Committee DEMOCRATS

Emanuel Celler, N. Y.
Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania
Thomas J. Lane, Massachusetts
Michael A. Feighan, Ohio
Frank Chelf, Kentucky
Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana
Peter W. Rodino, Jr., N. J.
E. L. Forrester, Georgia
Byron Rogers, Colorado
Harold Donohue, Massachusetts
Jack Brooks, Texas
William M. Tuck, Virginia
Robert T. Ashmore, S. C.
John Dowdy, Texas
Basil L. Whitener, N. C.
Roland V. Libonati, Illinois
J. Carlton Loser, Tennessee
Herman Toll, Pennsylvania
Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wisc.
M. Blaine Peterson, Utah

REPUBLICANS

William M. McCulloch, Ohio
William E. Miller, N. Y.
Richard Poff, Virginia
William C. Cramer, Florida
Arch A. Moore, Jr., W. Virginia
George Meader, Michigan
John V. Lindsay, N. Y.
William T. Cahill, N. J.
John H. Ray, N. Y.
Garner E. Shriver, Kansas
Clark MacGregor, Minnesota
Charles McC Mathias, Jr., Md.
James F. Battin, Montana
James E. Bromwell, Iowa

proposal in effect creates a huge pool of potential blackmailers — anyone authorized to monitor wiretapped information.

The Teamster legislative counsel noted that the AFL-CIO had testified it objected to wiretapping except in cases involving the national security.

Zagri then went on to point out that wiretapping historically has proved a poor tool in apprehending spies.

"It stands to reason," Zagri stated, "that a person who is going to risk his life as a traitor to his country is not going to discuss this on the telephone. Most of the sabotage and

espionage cases generally involve a physical transfer. It is this type of evidence that has been useful. The pumpkin case, for example, with Alger Hiss.

"The Government in that case took the position that the wiretapping had been completely useless," Zagri stated.

Federal Agency Wiretaps

This report was taken from a recent document of the Government Operations Committee of the House of Representatives. It shows the extent of "telephone monitoring" in the Federal agency offices.

Agency	Transmitter cutoffs		Listening-in circuits		Recorders				Total annual cost of operating transmitter cutoffs, listening-in circuits, and recorders	Induction attachments		Monitoring controlled by regulations		Regulations require notice of all monitoring	
	Number	Annual operating cost	Number	Annual operating cost	Number	Annual operating cost	Acquisition cost	'Beeper' equipped		Number	Acquisition cost	Yes	No	Yes	No
Agency for International Development	191	\$542.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$542.25	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Agriculture	217	1,534.20	79	\$711.00	4	\$96	\$1,400	Yes...	2,341.20	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
American Battle Monuments Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	0
Atomic Energy Commission	² 390	1,170.00	² 6	20.00	² 28	7,050	10,900	Yes...	8,240.00	² 13	\$130.00	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Budget Bureau	² 96	305.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	305.60	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Central Intelligence Agency	174	522.00	10	90.00	3	72	0	Yes...	684.00	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	0
Civil Aeronautics Board	² 16	33.40	0	0	1	24	442	Yes...	57.40	3	1,278.75	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Civil Rights Commission	² 11	33.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Civil Service Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Commerce	61	246.00	² 14	243.00	1	0	375	Yes...	489.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Defense	527	1,581.00	1	31.80	3	72	0	Yes...	1,684.80	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Army	302	906.00	11	213.00	70	1,680	49,000	Yes...	2,799.00	0	0	Yes...	0	Yes...	0
Navy	137	411.00	11	99.00	24	576	7,500	Yes...	1,086.00	0	0	Yes...	0	Yes...	0
Air Force	343	1,029.00	0	0	41	768	15,120	Yes...	1,797.00	0	0	Yes...	0	Yes...	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	3	0	4,100	Yes...	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Emergency Planning Office	111	333.00	1	9.00	1	24	0	Yes...	366.00	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	No
Export-Import Bank	57	171.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	171.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Farm Credit Administration	3	9.00	6	54.00	0	0	0	0	63.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Federal Aviation Agency	48	104.20	0	0	12	288	5,400	Yes...	392.20	0	0	Yes...	0	Yes...	No
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	3	5.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.40	0	0	Yes...	No	Yes...	0
Federal Communications Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Federal Maritime Commission	0	0	² 5	45.00	0	0	0	0	45.00	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	0
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	5	3.75	² 7	60.75	³ 0	0	0	0	64.50	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Federal Power Commission	7	3.75	20	219.00	0	0	0	0	222.75	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Federal Reserve System	29	37.80	2	18.00	0	0	0	0	55.80	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Federal Trade Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	0
Fine Arts Commission	3	5.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.60	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	² 1	1.50	² 2	18.00	0	0	0	0	19.50	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
General Accounting Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
General Services Administration	201	465.00	16	174.60	³ 0	0	0	0	639.60	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Health, Education, and Welfare	² 133	239.40	² 145	1,260.00	3	72	990	Yes...	1,571.40	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Housing and Home Finance Agency	180	404.20	1	6.00	2	49	0	Yes...	459.20	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Indian Claims Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	0
Interior	164	359.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	359.40	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Interstate Commerce Commission	0	0	² 8	72.00	0	0	0	0	72.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Justice	85	227.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	227.40	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	No
Labor	30	78.00	18	162.00	0	0	0	0	240.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	134	311.75	2	38.00	1	24	0	0	373.75	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
National Capital Transportation Agency	² 2	6.00	² 4	127.20	0	0	0	0	133.20	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
National Labor Relations Board	² 6	192.60	² 8	72.00	0	0	0	0	264.60	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	No
National Mediation Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
National Science Foundation	60	210.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	210.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Peace Corps	² 58	54.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.65	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Railroad Retirement Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Renegotiation Board	² 20	60.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.00	0	0	Yes ¹	No	Yes...	0
Securities and Exchange Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Selective Service	² 1	3.00	² 4	36.00	1	24	30	Yes...	63.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Small Business Administration	² 78	153.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	153.60	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
State	708	2,868.00	94	564.00	0	0	0	0	3,432.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Subversive Activities Control Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Treasury	105	853.90	38	405.00	1	0	220	Yes...	1,258.90	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
U.S. Information Agency	² 34	102.00	14	126.00	² 4	96	0	Yes...	324.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
U.S. Tariff Commission	² 2	18.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	0
Veterans' Administration	57	171.00	0	0	8	192	2,800	0	363.00	0	0	Yes ¹	0	Yes...	No
Total	4,790	\$15,766.35	527	\$4,874.35	211	\$11,107	\$98,277	17	\$31,747.70	16	\$1,408.75	47	10	33	14

¹ New regulations following committee survey.

² Some or all removed following committee survey.

³ Report use of 6 recorders which can be used for telephone answering only.

Canadian Teamsters Erase Border; Join U.S. Conference Set-up



Cascade Mountain towered over the final meeting of the Canadian Conference of Teamsters held at the Banff, Alberta, School of Fine Arts.

Vowing to remain as purposeful a force in trade unionism as their American cousins, Teamsters north of the border dissolved their Canadian Conference of Teamsters in a final meeting at Banff, Alberta, June 20-22.

More than 50 delegates from Teamster Local Unions ranging the width and breath of Canada then agreed to attach their energies to the various Teamster Conferences.

In effect, the latter move erased the geo-political border between the United States and Canada so far as the IBT is concerned, making it a truly International Union by extending northward the jurisdictions of the Eastern, Central, and Western Conferences.

It also had the effect of concentrating the acknowledged strength of the nearly 50 Canadian Local Unions composed of some 40,000 members. Hereafter, Canadian and American Teamsters alike will be able to give closer support to each other as a result of the shrinking of costly travel distances and long lines of communication to respective Conference areas.

In conjunction with the death of the Canadian Conference of Teamsters was the birth of a Canadian

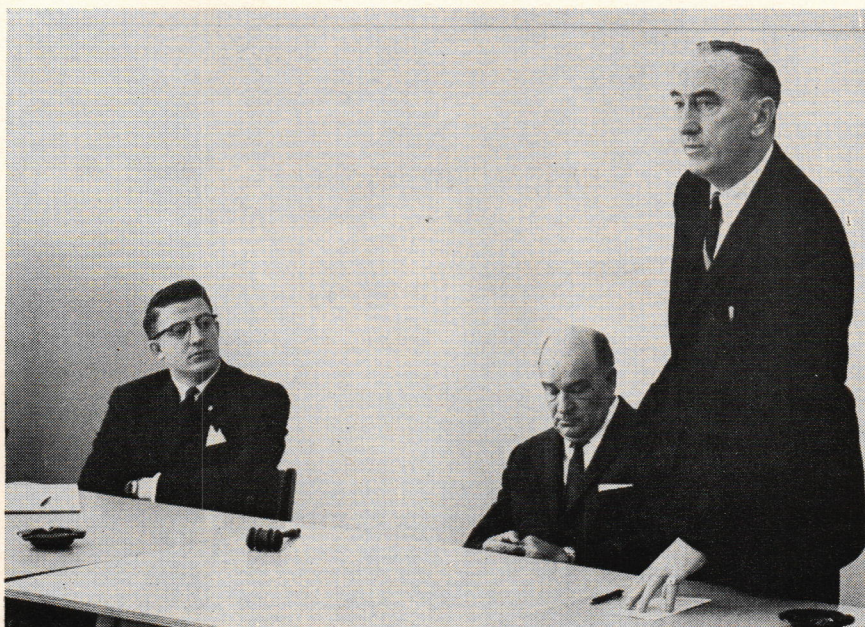
Coordinating Executive Board. The new board, composed of two Canadian delegates each from the Eastern, Central, and Western Conferences, will tie Canadian activity and weld it with

U.S. Teamster organizations.

The Canadian Teamsters made the organizational changes unanimously, many of them indicating in floor discussion the great need for overcoming



A view of some of the more than 50 delegates attending the meeting from Teamster Local Unions throughout Canada. All sessions were held in the Banff School of Fine Arts.



Harold J. Gibbons (right), Executive Vice President, delivered the main address to the Canadian Teamsters. At the table with him were (center) I. M. Dodds, chairman, and E. M. Lawson, President of Joint Council 36 at Vancouver and recording secretary of the meeting.



Left to right, in foreground, are Robert Scott, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 987 in Calgary, and Robert Flynn, representing Thomas E. Flynn, IBT vice president and chairman of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters.



On hand were (left) Frank E. Fitzsimmons, IBT Vice President representing the Central Conference of Teamsters, and Einar O. Mohn, IBT Vice President and chairman of the Western Conference of Teamsters. Each addressed the delegates.

handicaps of distance and communication along with the need for closer cooperation with Teamsters in the U. S.

Harold J. Gibbons, International Executive Vice President, addressed the meeting on the second day, noting that Teamster problems in the U.S. differed very little from Teamster problems in Canada. He added, "Our solutions depend upon increasing our strength."

He said the IBT must organize new members and "build our union as we have never before" because there is nothing to indicate the political atmospheres on both sides of the border are going to get any better for labor.

Gibbons concluded: "There's no substitute for the trade union solidarity of our rank-and-file members."

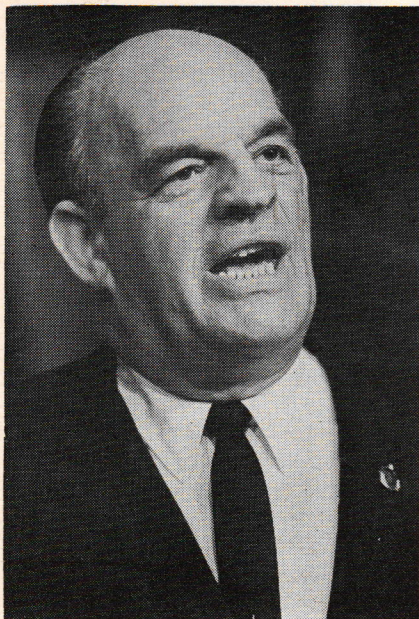
Other main speakers were Einar O. Mohn, IBT Vice President and chairman of the Western Conference of Teamsters; Frank E. Fitzsimmons, IBT Vice President from the Central Conference, and Robert Flynn, administrative assistant to Thomas E. Flynn, IBT Vice President and chairman of the Eastern Conference, who was unable to attend the meeting.

I. M. Dodds, chairman of the meeting and long-time head of the Canadian Conference of Teamsters, assured the delegates that further organizing gains in Canada would be made only if efforts were more concentrated.

Under the new Canadian Coordinating Executive Board—to which delegates were expected to be named soon by directors of the Eastern, Central, and Western Conferences—it will be possible to establish National Trade Divisions to cope with Canadian problems alone.

One of the last acts of the Canadian Conference of Teamsters (the dissolution was scheduled to be effective July 1) was to issue a policy statement regarding the Teamsters Union relationship to the Canadian Labor Congress.

Taking note of increasing raiding activities by some affiliates of the CLC, the Canadian Teamsters unanimously approved a 4-point resolution reaffirming their position that there should be one "House of Labor" in Canada, condemning the CLC for issuing charters to raiders across Canada, urging Teamster Locals to be alert and prepared to defend against raiders, and informing CLC affiliates that Canadian Teamsters will not tolerate raiding.



Joseph Curran

Curran Calls Committee Report Disastrous to Labor

The following letter was mailed to all labor representatives on the Presidential Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and an AFL-CIO Executive Council member. It is reprinted here as a matter of general information.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This letter is going to all labor representatives on the Presidential Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy. It concerns the Committee report recently made public.

I have no doubt that your action in connection with this report was based on careful consideration and on what you feel to be the best interests of the labor movement.

But I must register as forcefully as I can my deep conviction that the Committee's recommendations outline a disastrous setback for organized labor and for the free society to which we proclaim our devotion. There is no doubt in my mind that organized labor should not give its endorsement to these proposals.

The recommendations would give the President unprecedented power to interfere in collective bargaining processes, to deny the right to strike and to dictate the terms of settlement in labor-management disputes.

The recommendations specify that such powers shall be used only in disputes "threatening the national health or safety". That is a very elastic term, as we know. In last summer's maritime strike, for example, the ships we were striking were responsible for carrying barely ten percent of America's water-borne commerce; in addition we were moving all military cargoes and were willing to move any other cargoes certified by a public board as essential to the national health and safety—yet all of this did not prevent

our strike being enjoined as a "threat to health and safety".

Even under present Taft-Hartley procedures, which organized labor on the record has consistently and vigorously opposed, "national health and safety" are not really the criterion; it is any "big" strikes that the injunction provisions are aimed at.

And now, we have an extension of those powers. The Committee would eliminate even such restraining effect, ineffective as it has been, as the courts might provide before an injunction is imposed.

More important, the Committee would give the President power to decide what is a just settlement and, as a practical matter, to impose this decision on the parties.

The President is free to use all or part of these powers as he sees fit. The extent to which he uses the powers and the timing are for him to decide.

To this, labor is asked to give its blessing. On what basis?

Is it because of confidence in the present Administration? Without going into the question of whether or not such confidence is justified even now, what happens with an unfriendly Administration? Certainly we do not believe that once we establish such precedents that we are likely ever again to be free of them. Certainly we must realize that with these powers government can completely paralyze unions and can tear them apart.

Is it because the "times" demand such drastic procedures? Certainly

only the most dire peril to the nation can justify anything like this. I am reasonably well aware of the challenges confronting our nation in the world and I am as genuinely concerned as is any American in seeing us meet those challenges successfully. But I know of nothing that justifies this kind of action.

If such an emergency does confront our nation, then let the Administration proclaim it. And let the country determine how the restrictions and the burdens which are necessary to meet this crisis shall be distributed so as to have equality of sacrifice among all segments of our society.

And whatever program is devised to meet such an emergency, let it be very clear that it is an emergency program and not a new way of life, which is what this report outlines.

Are we endorsing these proposals because of the increasing pressures of international competition? That could be a fatal error. There is no question our work can be done cheaper elsewhere. There is also no question that no matter how long we stand still or how far back we let ourselves be pushed, there still will be workers to do it cheaper somewhere else, particularly now when new machinery can turn undeveloped areas into industrial communities almost overnight.

We have built here the highest standards of living in the world. Our responsibility now is to strengthen and give leadership to the labor movement around the world in their efforts to raise their living standards and achieve

a more just distribution of national wealth.

For us to attempt to compete with workers of other countries by sacrificing our own standards or abandoning hopes of progress will do neither our country nor our members any good. We will just be making sure that all of us, the workers here and in the rest of the world, will be pushed down together.

We should encourage the labor movement in other countries to fight for better living standards, the elimination of poverty and insecurity and a share of the fruits of democracy, just as we are doing here. Certainly we cannot exercise leadership if we surrender to Government our freedom and our ability to act.

Are we asked to endorse this report because it might stave off even worse legislation? That would be another fatal error. Every backward step taken by labor, through fear of repressive legislation, has only guaranteed our being hit with everything we feared and more.

The uselessness of this gesture is demonstrated in the report itself. After outlining all the powers that are to be given to the President, the report concludes with an "addendum" which deliberately opens the door to

consideration of anti-trust legislation. So, with all the extreme compromises which the report demands of labor, specific provision is made to keep this issue still hanging over our heads. This is the way it has always been.

And nowhere does the report give consideration to any of labor's problems. We have been hit time and again in recent years with repressive legislation, one-sided administrative policies, hair-trigger injunctions.

It has been made constantly easier for employers to evade their responsibilities to unions, to break strikes, to impose settlements on their own terms.

It has been made constantly more difficult for unions to carry on organizing activity, thus robbing workers of their free choice of representation, and leaving a growing proportion of the working force outside the labor movement.

Yet these matters are not even touched on in the report.

Certainly, we are under a threat of anti-labor legislation. Then we have got to oppose such legislation by every means available to us in this democracy. And if the legislation we fear is passed, it is our responsibility to keep our unions as strong and as effective as we can under it, and to continue

our opposition by such means as are available to us.

But we have no right to offer up sacrifices of the fundamental rights and organized powers of our members in order to appease labor's enemies.

This holds, no matter what assurances we may receive from "friends" in government. Ever since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed over President Truman's veto, emasculating the Wagner Act, labor's ability to protect its members and carry on its responsibilities in their behalf has been steadily diminished.

The uselessness of compromise was made clear by the McClellan Committee hearings and the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Yes, anti-labor legislation hurts us. But I doubt if it can destroy us as long as we are fighting it. But it will certainly destroy us if we cave in at the prospect of it.

If we submit to having our hands tied and our freedoms stripped away we will have lost all reason for existence. Unions then would be nothing more than intermediaries for the government to whom we will have signed away the rights, powers and freedoms which belong to the workers of this country. Labor would be reduced to the level it is at in totalitarian states.

Flight Engineers Get Job Security on Jets



Negotiations begin between Flying Tiger Airline and its chapter of Flight Engineers in the office of Teamster General President James R. Hoffa where contract talks took place. Standing, from left: Hank Breen, director, Teamster Airline Division; M. E. Anderson, secretary-treasurer, Local 986; Charles Steese, manager, labor relations, Flying Tiger Airline, Inc.; Marie Flesher, grievance committee co-chairman, flight attendants, Flying Tiger Airline; Joseph Konowe, admin-

istrative assistant to President Hoffa; Andy Contaldi, Local 866, observer at negotiations; Richard Dean, vice president of FTL chapter of engineers in San Francisco. Seated, from left: James R. Harding, Teamster general organizer; Bill Greentree, president, FTL chapter of flight engineers; Carroll Gholden, negotiating chairman from Newark, N. J. Contract resulted in first instance of job security for flight engineers on pure jet aircraft.

Safe Driver



Edward N. Boyle, a member of Teamster Local 150 in Sacramento, Calif., since 1924, is shown here receiving the Sacramento Safety Council's "Driver of the Year" award from Dick Biggs, Borden's Dairy branch manager. Boyle has worked for the same company since 1902 and has never received a traffic citation of any kind.

I think all of us recognize that labor, management and government must work together to solve the problems of our industrial society. This is particularly important in the face of the present world situation and the on-rushing revolution which automation will create.

But this does not mean that we should ever sign away our ability to act freely on our own. Without such ability, labor will be submerged in any such combination.

I do not believe that democracy is obsolete. I do not believe that a free labor movement is obsolete. On the contrary, I believe that without a free labor movement, we cannot have democracy and we cannot preserve the things which your committee professes it wants to preserve.

Your Committee report, for all its statement of noble objectives, points in the opposite direction.

The recommendations outlined in the report are of such grave nature that labor's stamp of approval should not be put on it without broad discussion among our unions and some ratification procedure. Let each international union be given a vote; let the unions decide how they will poll their membership.

If labor is going to sign its death warrant, at least let the decision be made democratically.

Fraternally
JOSEPH CURRAN
President

Letter to the President

James R. Hoffa, President
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

It is with great pleasure to let you know that I received my first pension check.

I know you and your trustees worked hard to establish this pension fund for us, and I shall always be grateful for this, the nicest thing that could have happened to me.

I also receive Social Security benefits, but with this added income, I now feel more secure and will enjoy my retirement a lot better.

May you enjoy good health and continued success, and a "Hearty Thank You," to you all.

Sincerely Yours,
/s/ Edward Morin
1117 1st Ave., N.
Grand Forks, N. D.

Dangerous Bait



— I. B. T. NEWS SERVICE

DRIVE

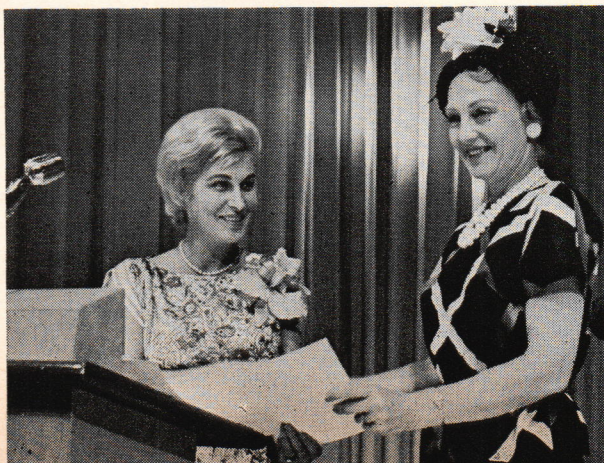


General President James R. Hoffa congratulates Joint Council 38 President Gerald Sheran on establishment of DRIVE unit at Sacramento luncheon.

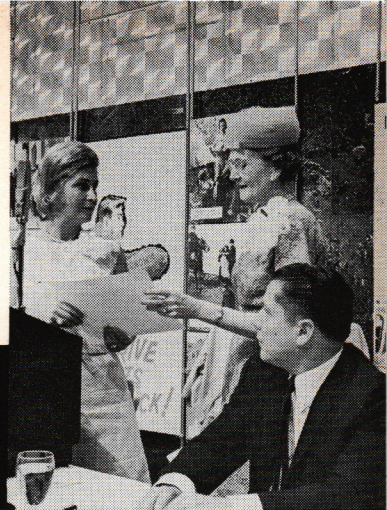
Mrs. Hoffa draws name for door prize at Sacramento as International Vice President George Mock looks on.



Also in Sacramento, Mrs. Hoffa presents DLA charter to Mrs. George Cole.



In Hartford, Mrs. E. Edward Kaminski receives DLA charter from Mrs. Hoffa.



WE

Luncheons

FROM PHILADELPHIA to San Francisco, from Hartford, Connecticut, to Sacramento, California, Teamster members and their wives continue to turn out in large numbers for DRIVE Jo Hoffa luncheons and banquets as the International Union mobilizes to fight back on the political front.

During the month of June, Teamster President and Mrs. James R. Hoffa travelled to Philadelphia, Hartford, San Francisco and Sacramento to present DRIVE charters to Joint Councils and to Ladies Auxiliaries.

More than 7,000 Teamsters and their wives turned out at the four political get-togethers.

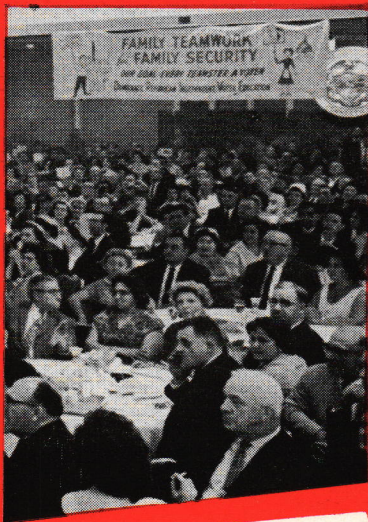
In each meeting there was an evident restiveness, a feeling that rank-

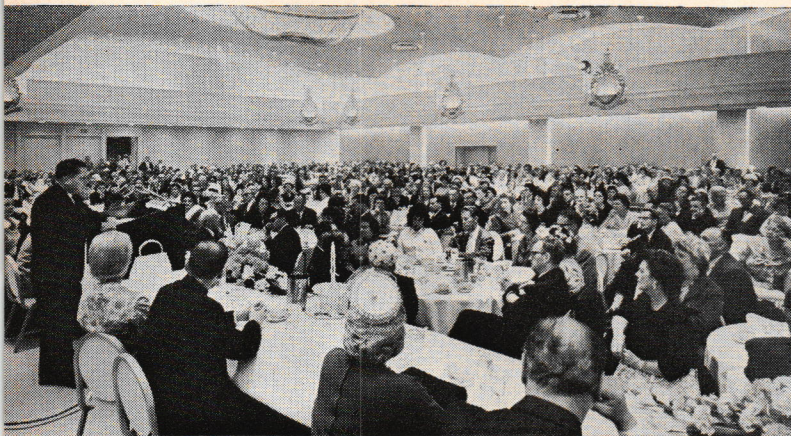
and-file Teamsters want to move politically, need only an organization in which to function. DRIVE provides that organization.

In each meeting, too, the message of Teamster President Hoffa was the same: "Organize politically with the same vigor as you did for the worst strike you ever got into, or the gains you have made on the picketline and at the bargaining table will be taken away from you by business-oriented politicians."

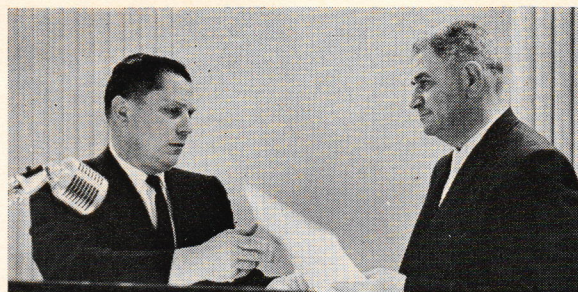
In each instance, Josephine Hoffa told Teamster wives of their obligation to get active politically if their present way of life is to be maintained.

In Philadelphia, Hoffa presented the joint council DRIVE charter to





Teamsters General President Hoffa addresses San Francisco luncheon.



General Organizer Jack Goldberger receives Joint Council 7 DRIVE charter from President Hoffa.

Mrs. Hoffa presents DLA charter to Mrs. Audrey Grey in San Francisco.



This was scene as Philadelphia welcomed President and Mrs. Hoffa.



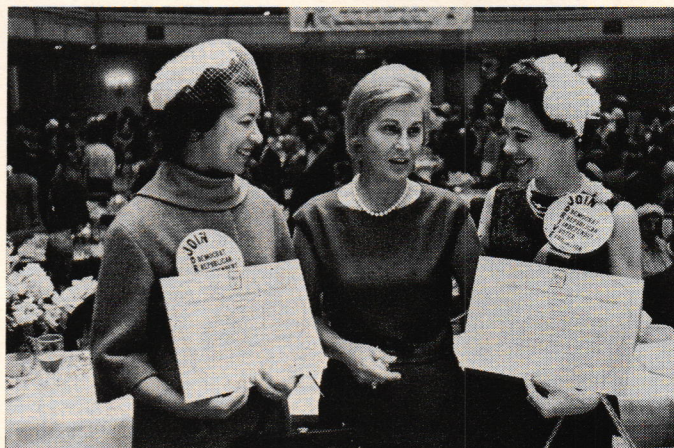
In Philadelphia, Mrs. Hoffa is flanked by Mrs. Josephine Thomas (left) and Mrs. Albert Sabin, both holding DLA charters.

John B. Backhus, Joint Council 53 president and International Union vice president. Mrs. Ann Mulledy received the DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary charter from Mrs. Hoffa.

In Hartford, Joint Council No. 64 charter was presented to Fred J. Roberto. The auxiliary charter was presented to Mrs. E. Edward Kaminski.

In San Francisco, Jack Goldberger received the Joint Council 7 charter from Hoffa, for President Joseph Diviny, who was called away by a death in the family, while Mrs. Audrey Grey, president of the DLA, received the auxiliary charter from Mrs. Hoffa.

In Sacramento, Gerald Sheran, president of Joint Council 38, received the council charter, while the DLA charter from Mrs. Hoffa was received by Mrs. George Cole.



Ann Mulledy, top DRIVE recruiter, is congratulated by Mrs. Hoffa. Mrs. Mulledy is president of Joint Council 53 DLA.



President Losing Second Round To Business World

PRESIDENT Kennedy has stumbled about like an angry pug with a buzzing head ever since winning a newspaper decision over U. S. Steel Corp., in the bare knuckle steel price fight of last April.

But Roger M. Blough, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp., and generally regarded as the loser in the 36-hour struggle between the champions of business and the Administration, has gained the sudden fame of a Kid Galahad with a black eye.

Doomed to take their dives into the tank for at least the remaining two and one-half years of the Kennedy Administration are the Kennedy-approved leaders of organized labor who roll on their round heels at the slightest Presidential tap.

Those would appear to be the results, at this point, of the big public interest battle that raged around the settlement of the steel work agreement. Actually, the April fracas was only the first round.

The second round is proving to be a breather for Blough and his buddies but a more unnerving experience for Kennedy and his kin.

Blough, catapulted from steel spokesman to spokesman for big business, has been moving gently about the ring. He tosses light jabs of doubt which newspaper writers describe as "conciliatory" toward the Administration. Each jab has damaged the President's economic wisdom in the public eye.

An example of Blough's fancy footwork occurred at the recent Edison Electric Institute convention in Atlantic City, N. J. It was there that the steel executive told his fellow businessmen that (1) government officials

were not all bad, and (2) the areas in which government and business operate should be defined so there would be no encroachment.

Blough's shrewd approach marked him as a fighter who still has his Sunday punch and knows it. For while he was throwing useless, nagging advice around at Atlantic City, President Kennedy was swinging wildly at an elusive target—the American businessman.

For weeks now, the President has been courting management leaders.

He has alternately threatened and wooed them in private meetings, public conferences, and even when receiving an honorary degree at Yale University.

Each time Kennedy has tossed his hook hoping to get a favorable reaction from the business community, Blough and the other corporate leaders have politely turned their numerous cheeks, still waiting for the Administration to exhaust itself.

The President's panic was exposed early in June when he went so far as

Congressman Raps Kennedy Gestapo

Kennedy authoritarianism came in for yet another blast late last month, this time from a Republican congressman who accused President Kennedy of conducting gestapo methods in the White House to black-jack GOP congressmen into supporting his bills.

Rep. Durward Hall (R-Mo.) made the charge in connection with his complaint that the White House has slapped a publicity blackout on the GOP on announcements of federal projects in their home districts.

Hall charged that a White House "Gestapo" was running an operation that allowed Democratic senators to receive the publicity benefits from government announcements instead of Republican representatives.

Hall stated that the Kennedy "news blackout" involved virtually every type of federal activity from which congressmen and senators depend to promote themselves among the voters back home.

Hall charges that all government agencies are instructed to clear with the White House before announcing projects. Thus, the White House is able to tip off the Democratic members of congress.

Congressman Hall's charge of gestapo tactics and his charge that the administration is making an effort to "blackjack" Republicans into supporting administration bills follows a pattern of growing clamor in Washington against authoritarian and strongarm tactics by the President and his brother Bobbie.

to borrow the services of brother Bobbie. The attorney general had as luncheon guests some 16 gentlemen from the top echelon of financial and industrial leaders in New York.

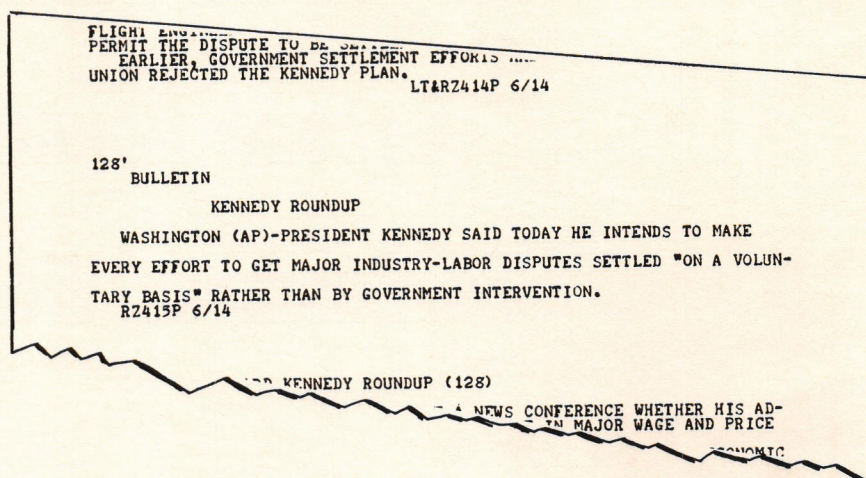
The cold-eyed Bobbie was reported by a pro-business writer to have clubbed his guests with the "Kennedy side" of the story. Bobbie tried to convince his guests that the Administration was not anti-business but a friend of free enterprise.

Stylish as ever, Bobbie warned the New Yorkers that if business leaders went on grumbling that the President was anti-business, that John F. might well become so. The businessmen went away with a straight face as per Blough's lead. They were smug in the knowledge that an Administration both anti-business and anti-labor is like Humpty Dumpty cracked at the foot of the wall.

As the struggle between the Kennedys and the business leadership has continued, two facts have been almost forgotten by the public yet remain uppermost in the minds of men like Blough and the President. They are:

—Steel prices can be raised \$6 a ton tomorrow (the climate for such action is becoming more favorable every day) and there is really nothing the Administration can do about it.

—Presidents are elected every four years while corporate officers are figuratively campaigning every quar-



This Associated Press news bulletin of June 14th demonstrates President Kennedy's confusion as he jumps from one labor dispute to another, imposing the strange and foreign pressure of government into American collective bargaining.

terly report and up for election at annual dividend time.

In this the second round, President Kennedy in a very real sense is hanging on the ropes and looking upward. Standing over him is Blough with a \$6 cocked fist.

To keep from being kayoed, President Kennedy must give at every threat if he hopes to survive to the bell so he can come up for the third round.

The pattern that began with the steel settlement has developed further

in the recent agreement between the nation's railroads and the 11 unions representing non-operating rail employees.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg was so pleased with the anemic railroad agreement that he went whole hog, as the saying goes, in his formal announcement of the contract settlement.

Goldberg unashamedly tried to impress the business community. He emphasized that increases for the rail employees would be about 2 per cent over an 18-month period. In the same breath, he acknowledged that the productivity rate of the railroad industry has been increasing at the rate of 4 per cent a year.

Goldberg claimed a victory for the public interest.

Unspoken were other claims he might have made, including a second defeat for collective bargaining and a tangible proof for management that wage increases—in line with Kennedy policy—will continue to lag behind industrial income.

Secretary Goldberg is only one of the Kennedy men that has been busy in the shadows while the President was bobbing and weaving in the ring.

Take Solicitor General Archibald Cox, for example, the fellow who won his Kennedy sweat shirt by helping the then Senator drag a red herring across the anti-labor legislation trail to get the Landrum-Griffin Bill passed.

Cox addressed Harvard University alumni in mid-June. His effort seemed directed to spreading the ring ropes

Baltimore Stewards at Headquarters



Montgomery Ward stewards, members of Baltimore Local 590, visit International headquarters in Washington, D. C., and enjoy the noonday lunch on the veranda overlooking the U.S. Capitol. Following lunch, they were addressed by Teamster General President Hoffa.

Socialists Expose Kennedy

From left to right, from ultra-conservative to ultra-liberal, from almost any political camp today, the Kennedy Administration is under fire.

Latest political salvo fired at the New Frontier came from the 1962 convention of the Socialist Party.

"It is typical of the (Kennedy) Administration to be suing for voting booth integration in Georgia, while appointing racist judges in Louisiana and Mississippi," the party charged.

President Kennedy "has refused the 'stroke of the pen' which he spoke of during the campaign; federal funds still go for support of segregated federal housing and segregated schools," the Socialists pointed out.

"Stroke of the pen" referred to a speech Kennedy made to the Senate in 1960, in which he criticized Eisenhower's actions on civil rights.

Mr. Kennedy, then a senator, said that securing some rights required only "the stroke of a Presidential pen" but that General Eisenhower had not acted.

The Socialists point out that Kennedy has not acted either.

for Kennedy in case the President finds it necessary to have an "out" in his effort to bamboozle business.

None too subtly, Cox disclosed that he was searching for an answer to the problem of how to make it possible for the government to legitimately intervene in collective bargaining without upsetting the barons of free enterprise.

Cox told the Harvard graduates that while it might be enough for the moment that the Administration contents itself with airing "widely and forcibly" its general views on what is in the public interest, that eventually new procedures will have to be developed to give the government an early voice in table talks between management and labor.

Wage-Price Levels

The solicitor general mildly said he thought it was time for the nation to think about a solution. Cox, in other words, was alerting Congress to the danger faced by an Administration lacking the right to establish wage-price levels in key industries.

Thus do Goldberg and Cox, in this particular instance, divert management with a punching bag exhibition: Goldberg waves the carrot and Cox shines the shillelagh.

The most disheartening aspect of the entire picture is that both government and industry spokesmen have frankly taken to ignoring organized labor when discussing the ins and outs of collective bargaining.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the leadership of

General President James R. Hoffa, has been the only international union to stand and consistently fight the Kennedy attack as vehemently as possible. Aside from an exception or two, all the other recognized leaders of organized labor have taken turns playing three monkeys with each other—see no evil, hear no evil, and

speak no evil about the Kennedy policies.

The result is that labor is out of it. Tricked in steel, out-maneuvered in rail, and threatened on other fronts, there has been a general collapse of labor resistance to the President's authoritarianism.

For a time, Kennedy's greatest fear probably was that business and labor would jointly insist upon the right to make their own decision about wages and prices. The fear proved baseless.

Economic Attitudes

With the industrial leaders alone, however, the President finds himself draped on the ropes so long as the Administration insists upon government trying, in effect, to fix economic attitudes.

The third round in the struggle undoubtedly will begin when the President appeals to Congress—as he has indicated a time or two that he will do—for authority he does not now possess.

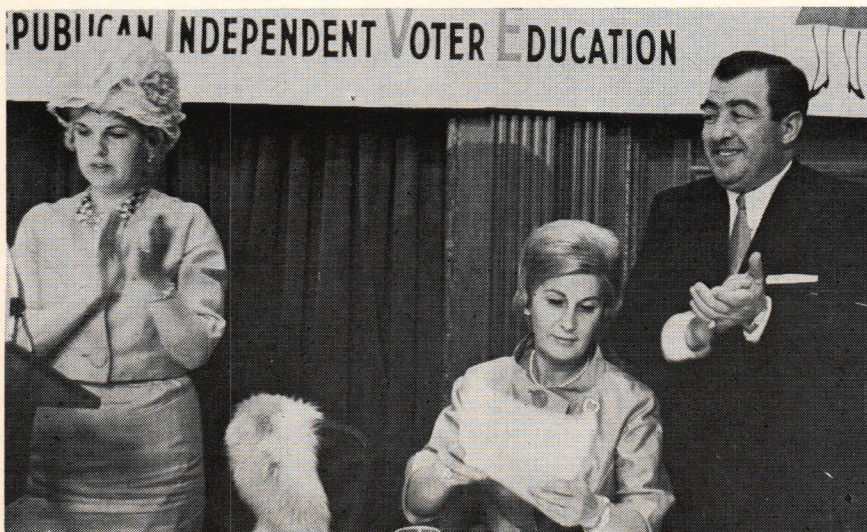
Labor and management have one hope remaining: That Congress will sagaciously withstand any Kennedy assault for authority to sit at the collective bargaining table armed with third party power.

Organizers Receive Acclaim



Three rank-and-file organizing campaign leaders who brought in a total of 350 new members were acclaimed recently at Teamsters Local 210 in New York. Shown with Joseph Konowe (left), Local 210 secretary-treasurer, are (left to right): Marvin Hinton, John Williams, Local 210 President William C. Cohen, and Paul Berrios. Hinton, Williams, and Berrios were awarded prizes for their successful organizing work.

Drive Followup



Joining in applause for Mrs. James R. Hoffa (seated) are Mrs. Marion Nalikowski, who directed fashion show at Newark, and International Vice President Anthony Provenzano, president of Joint Council 73.

Followup Jo Hoffa Luncheon Raises Funds in Newark

DRIVE's political action fund raising campaign here received a shot in the arm when Mr. and Mrs. Hoffa appeared at a luncheon and fashion show at the Essex House Hotel in Newark, N. J.

This was the first "follow-up" of a Jo Hoffa luncheon, held for the purpose of raising funds to support local and state campaigns of friends of labor.

Mrs. Hoffa was the guest of honor, and spoke of her pleasure of returning to Newark, scene of the first Jo Hoffa luncheon. Since then, 20 such luncheons have been held nation-wide.

General President Hoffa addressed the ladies assembled on the need for political action. "You owe it to yourself. You owe it to your children. You must become a political organization," the General President said.

More than 600 Teamster wives heard the General President stress the importance of the DRIVE program. "There isn't a lady in this room whose husband works as a Teamster who has the right to believe that someone other than herself is going to do this job," Mr. Hoffa said.

Included at the head table were In-

ternational Vice-President and Mrs. Provenzano, Vice-President of New Jersey DRIVE and Mrs. Albert McCullough, Alma Wilson, executive Board Member of DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary, and Mrs. Helen Heilmann, DLA President.

The fashion show was under the direction of Mrs. Marion Nalikowski. Mrs. Lorraine Whitehead was chairman of the door prize Committee and Mrs. James McNulty and Virginia McNulty served on the reception committee.

Others who worked on the luncheon plans included Mrs. Mildred Ciampi, Mrs. Miriam Durkin, Mrs. Emily Flannery and the Chairlady, Mrs. Mae Conlin.

Seat Belts Pushed

Air Force Col. John Paul Stapp, who has traveled faster on land than any other man—632 mph by rocket-sled, told a "Crusade for Seat Belts" meeting in Washington, D. C., that 5500 autoists who died in "pitch out" accidents last year might have been saved had they been wearing seat belts.

• Labor's Wealth

It sounded like a big wad of money when Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg announced in June that the total assets of the nation's labor unions exceeded \$1.5 billion.

It was excellent grist for the anti-unionist who pointed editorializing fingers at organized labor's wealth!?

Actually, the sum of assets amounted to an investment of \$1,500 each per union man and woman in the nation—past and present. It was hardly a sum to frighten General Motors or to make duPont quiver.

In contrast to the union's total assets of \$1.5 billion is the figure of \$2,000 billion (two trillion) in national assets based upon a projection of the Statistical Abstract of the U.S. for 1958.

Total national corporate net profit after taxes in 1960 was \$15.2 billion according to the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

While we're playing with signs of wealth, compare the \$1.5 billion in labor union assets with the \$1.2 billion in net earnings for stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. during the same year.

Son Treated



Jerry Buckles (center), 12-year-old son of James Buckles, a member of Teamsters Local 431 in Fresno, Calif., is shown with two schoolmates at the entrance to the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital in Denver, Colo. The boy is on the road to recovery from intractable asthma. Sam Moskowitz, national labor director for the free, non-sectarian, care and research facility, says 80 per cent of its youthful patients aged 6 to 15 are rehabilitated.

• Truck Tonnage Up

Intercity freight tonnage hauled by truck during the first quarter of 1962 was 15.5 per cent above the volume for the same period in 1961.

The American Trucking Associations, Inc., regular survey showed that all nine geographical regions of the U. S. had improved traffic figures for the first three months of this year.

Greatest increases by carriers were reported in the Central, Rocky Mountain, and Northwestern regions with tonnage jumps of 22.1, 19.1, and 19 per cent respectively.

Following is a breakdown of truck tonnage by regions for the first quarter:

New England—26 carriers; 791,516 tons compared with 737,773 in 1961.

Middle Atlantic — 76 carriers; 2,921,428 tons; 2,577,236 tons in 1961.

Central—121 carriers; 7,218,411 tons; 5,913,491 tons in 1961.

Southern—58 carriers; 2,767,728 tons; 2,374,597 tons in 1961.

Northwestern—23 carriers; 1,556,300 tons compared with 1,307,312 tons in 1961.

Midwestern—23 carriers; 1,222,495 tons compared with 1,193,800 tons in 1961.

Southwestern—21 carriers; 1,754,-



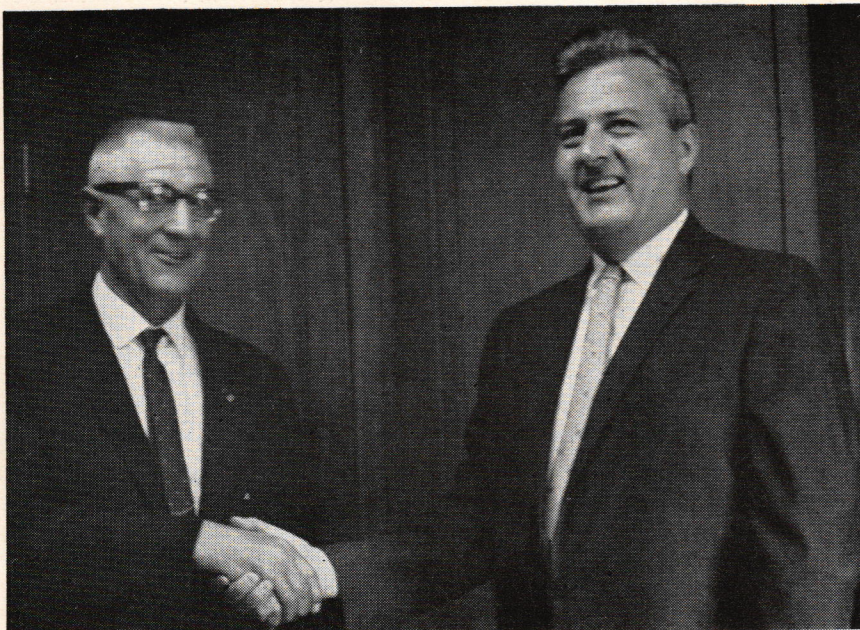
Thomas Robinson, Crocker Anglo Bank Representative, presents check for \$100,000 to Local 85 Business Manager Thomas Burke. The check is part payment of money held in escrow for the Local's fringe benefit trust negotiated last August. The presentation is being witnessed by Acting Secretary-Treasurer Phil Gallagher at right, and International Organizer Bill Conboy.

537 tons compared with 1,615,033 tons in 1961.

Rocky Mountain — 18 carriers; 1,088,005 tons compared with 913,839 tons in 1961.

Pacific—30 carriers; 1,100,593 tons compared with 1,048,461 tons in 1961.

48-Year Safety Record



William J. Kolbig (left), a member of Teamsters Local 371 in Rock Island, Ill., retired recently with a record of driving 48 years without an accident of any kind. Kolbig, receiving congratulations from P. J. Rotundo, plant manager for Oscar Mayer & Co., began his career driving a mule team for a packing company in Davenport, Iowa. One of the first trucks Kolbig drove was a chain-driven Velie. He will receive pension benefits under a Teamster contract.

• Women And Minorities

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg's reasoning that permits him to approve a policy of poverty, empty bellies, and a sub-standard level of living so long as it is respectable, is infecting the rest of his department.

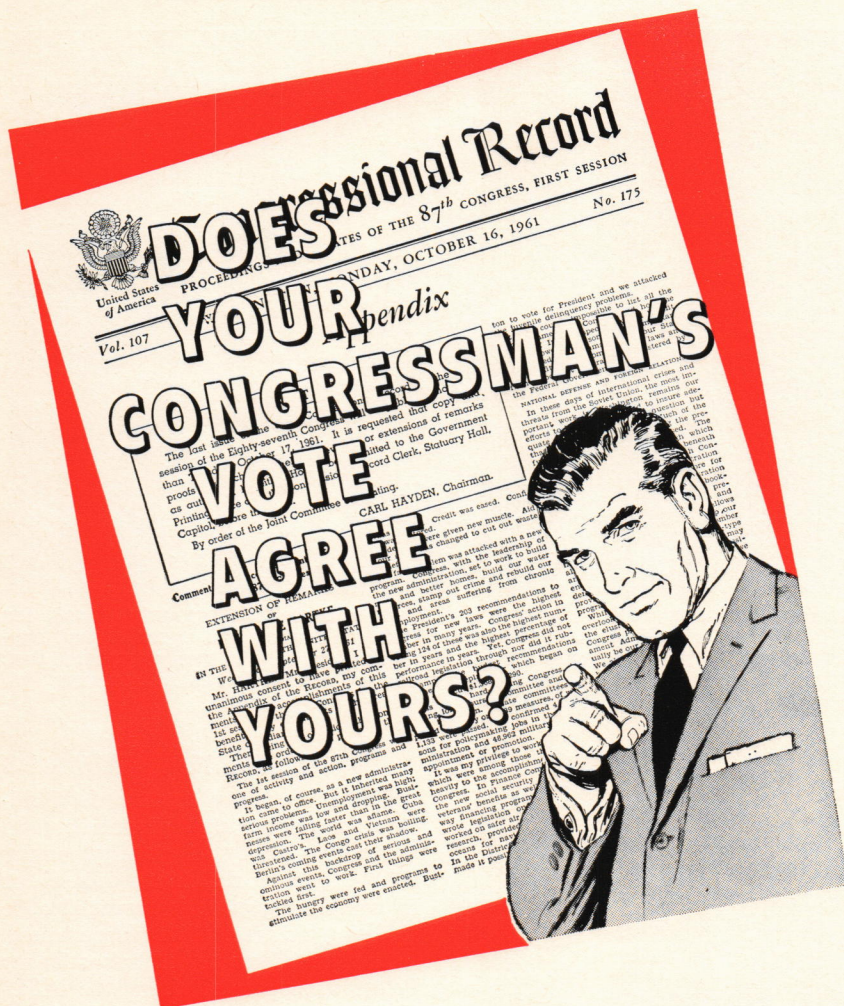
Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson, appointed from the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, recently told a gathering of union women in Washington, D. C., that they deserved compliments for working toward legislation setting equal pay for equal work regardless of the worker's sex.

Mrs. Peterson remarked at one point in her speech: "Women are the only group subject to minority status left in the country."

Goldberg agrees with the low wage structure in the needle trades. Mrs. Peterson has forgotten about Negroes, migrant farm laborers, Spanish-Americans, and other economically-depressed minority groups.

Equal Pay?

The House of Representatives is expected to vote soon on a measure to provide equal pay for women engaged in work similar to men. The bill, sponsored by Congressman Zelenko of New York would apply to all firms engaged in interstate commerce who employ more than 25 employees.



DRIVE Vote Record Book Uses Unique Approach

A new DRIVE booklet "Does Your Congressman's Vote Agree With Yours?" will be available shortly from the DRIVE Headquarters, 25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The booklet is a new approach to informing the voters on how their elected representatives served the interest of the working people in Washington, D. C.

Sidney Zagri, DRIVE Executive Director, said in announcing the new booklet, that the voting records of present members of Congress on a number of legislative issues of special concern to workers will be included in the booklet.

"We are not listing votes right or

wrong," Zagri said. "This booklet lists the issues, briefly summarizes them, and leaves to the individual the choice of whether his representative in the halls of the Congress voted as the voter wanted him to.

"We have too high a regard for the intelligence of the Teamsters and their families to think that our membership can't arrive at its own decisions about their representatives on the basis of the voting record," Zagri said.

Included in the issues presented in the attractively illustrated booklet are: Aid to Education (Senate), a bill to authorize \$4.9 billion in housing loans (House), and the Ayres-Kitchin amendment to cut overtime coverage from 1.3 million workers (House).

Teamster Named For Top Honor

Joseph T. Connor, a member of Teamsters Local 270 in New Orleans, has been nominated by the National Safety Council of New Orleans to receive the President's Medal.

Saved Infant

Connor was credited recently with saving the life of an infant by administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McClain had turned a bluish color after choking during feeding. Connor, a driver for Electric Delivery System, heard Mrs. McClain calling for help as he was completing a nearby delivery.

Connor took the child from the mother as she reached the street and began applying the resuscitation. Twenty minutes later the child began breathing again and recovered following brief hospitalization.

15 Anxious Minutes

The driver said that while he was uncertain exactly how to apply the mouth-to-mouth resuscitation — how hard to breath into the baby's mouth and how long should he do it?—that finally after about 15 minutes, the baby's hand moved and ultimately the little body wriggled.

The President's Medal is granted only for successful resuscitation from suspended breathing resulting from accidental causes.

Joseph T. Connor



Bitterness Mounts

West Virginia Recalls Empty Promises

JFK'S UNKEPT political promises have caused a groundswell of bitterness in West Virginia against Kennedy personally and his administration.

Unemployment here is 10.5 percent of the workforce; the highly touted depressed areas legislation has brought less than \$1 million in job producing industry help since May, 1961; the coal and glass industries are in a shambles.

The result is a mass exodus of West Virginians to other states.

"He promised us the world during the primaries," says one veteran small town editor. "Now we know better."

A key to the mishandled economic program which has caused jobs loss to thousands is the foreign import policies of the administration in the field of coal and glass, two important industries in West Virginia. It is in these areas that the JFK policy has wreaked the most havoc.

Coal is the primary natural resource of West Virginia, the nation's leading producer of soft coal. By allowing an additional 10 million tons of job destroying residual fuel into the nation since he took office, Kennedy has caused a bad situation here to deteriorate. Steam generated electric power plants, the chief market heretofore for coal, are burning the residual fuel. Figuring that 4.33 barrels of residual oil are equal to one ton of coal, imports last year displaced 36 million tons of coal, a sizable portion of which would have come from West Virginia. By reliable figures, the action of the Kennedy administration in this field has put 1,500 coal miners out of work. It is interesting to note that the administration action in lowering the import quotas has come through Interior Secretary Udall, who is oil oriented.

Because residual oil is a waste material that otherwise would be dumped in the ocean, tariffs cannot regulate it. Oil companies could reduce its price to near nothing; coal cannot. Neither Kennedy or Udall have made any move to support moves to safeguard the coal industry from foreign imports.

The glass industry is another case in point of adverse economic effects here directly resulting from JFK

foreign import policies. The U.S. Tariff Commission, seeing the plight of this industry, recommended, and JFK approved, a duty increase of from 1.3 to 3.5 per pound on crown and sheet glass. On March 19, JFK issued a proclamation to make the increase effective April 19. Then, under pressure from Belgium and other common market glass producers, he suspended the tariff increase. Because of the foreign trade bill, and because he yielded to the Belgians at the loss to his own people, the glass industry in West Virginia has a bad case of the jitters. Owens-Illinois has just announced the conversion of their big glass plant to container manufacture here, throwing another 1,000 West Virginians out of work.

Of all the disappointments handed the West Virginians, the worst has been the failure of the depressed area legislation. In his campaign, JFK hit hard at the economic benefits that this legislation would bring to the people of West Virginia. The proud mountaineers saw in depressed areas a chance to build up their state not through doles but by job producing industry. Since the primary days they have waited—only to suffer keen disappointment.

Since the legislation was enacted in May of 1961, with an appropriation of \$130 million to make loans for new industries, only \$898,000 has found its way into West Virginia, \$572,000 of which went to one firm in Minge County, the National Seating and Dimension Co., manufacturer of hardwood furniture, etc. Total jobs created: 200. The other loans were four technical assistance grants and 11 retraining programs. The Area Redevelopment Agency (depressed areas) still has applications for \$6.9 million from West Virginia companies, counties and municipalities.

Unemployment and relief records provide a factual picture of just how badly West Virginia has fared since Kennedy came to office. As of April, 1961 87,400 were listed as jobless—13.8 percent of the civilian labor force in West Virginia. In April, 1962,

there were 63,100 unemployed, according to state records, or 10.5 percent of the labor force. On the face of it, unemployment has been reduced by 24,300. But that does not take into account the 12,500 breadwinners now receiving help under the Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed, under which heads of families can draw from \$65 to \$165 a month by putting in time on public works at the rate of \$1.00 an hour. Nor does it take into consideration the thousands of jobless who have left West Virginia since last year.

The one benefit of lasting help to the people of West Virginia which the administration has given was taken from the people of other states in the form of 172 miles of interstate highway from the Pennsylvania border to the capital city of Charleston. It has been protested that this in itself was a political payoff in that the 172 miles was taken from a reserve of 220 miles held by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads for contingencies, while the Bureau had on file applications for an additional 1,200 miles from other states.

Nor is this Interstate Route 79 much of a boom to the economy. Work on the project is minimal and there is doubt that it will be completed by 1972, target date for the entire interstate system.

The sum total of the Kennedy administration's actions to live up to its promises, made during the heat of the campaign constitutes a dismal record. More and more people of West Virginia are realizing this. As a political indicator of how Kennedy is regarded, Republicans point to recent town elections in Martinsburg, West Virginia where the grass roots voted to reverse the political lineup of their aldermen from five democrats and one republican to five republicans and one democrat.

In West Virginia, the Kennedy administration has a hot potato on its hands. JFK is finding out that campaign oratory is not just words to the people who cast their ballot—and this isn't restricted to West Virginia.



FROM the FIELD

Officers Learn At Labor Institute

Problems facing Teamster Local Unions today and tomorrow were aired thoroughly in a recent 4-day seminar sponsored jointly by the University of California and Teamsters Joint Council 42 in Los Angeles.

Fifty Teamster officials from the Southern California area attended the study session at Santa Barbara to hear views by sociologists, economists, lawyers, and government officials.

A contribution that received a great deal of attention was made by two Teamster attorneys, Irv Heibling and Charles Hackler.

It was their opinion that the majority concept in organizing must be abandoned. Instead, they said, a test for representation of a minority group within a plant or business should be instituted.

The reason for such a change, Heibling and Hackler explained, was that the National Labor Relations Board's "community of interest" policy was adversely affecting NLRB elections because more workers were being thrown into units than unions were asking. In turn, a minority group's right to have collective bargaining representation was being negated.

The lawyers also were critical of the Department of Labor, saying that some unions are being harmed when federal probes fail to proclaim a loud and clear bill of health after the union under investigation is found to be spotless.

Local 70 Expands Size Of Paper

Teamsters Local 70 in Oakland, Calif., has increased the size of its publication, *Rank and Filer*, to give member readers 90 per cent more reading matter.

Editor Joe Sawyer, in a front-page story of explanation, wrote:

"There are many items which should appear each and every month to keep the membership well informed, but because of the small size of the old *Rank and Filer* it was nearly impossible to do the job."

So, true to Teamster tradition, when it was plain an improvement was necessary to get the job done, Local 70 expanded its newspaper to four tabloid size pages.

IBT Brewery Unit Okays Agreement

The California Teamsters Joint Board of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers recently signed a two-year statewide contract providing wage hikes and improved health and welfare benefits, plus other fringe gains, for drivers employed directly by breweries and inside workers.

A \$5 weekly pay increase for the first year will be repeated in the second year beginning April 1, 1963. Over the life of the agreement, health and welfare contributions will be increased two and one-half cents. A fifth week of vacation is guaranteed for those with 20 or more years' service.

Seabrook Pact Gained By 551

Teamsters Local 551 (Cannery Workers) of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, recently completed a successful organizing drive and negotiated an initial contract at Seabrook Farms.

Working jointly with Operating Engineers Local 83 AFL-CIO, the agreement covers some 280 production and maintenance employees and will extend to Jan. 31, 1964.

The contract gives the Seabrook workers a 26-cent hour increase in wages and benefits, and includes a reopener after one year on a proposed pension plan and job classification.

Everett E. Byers, Local 551 business representative, said the agreement also provides for plant seniority.

New Teamsters Gain Quickly

Here's an example of what a Teamsters union contract can do for newly-organized employees:

Recently, 95 workers at two dairy companies in Denver (United and Dairy Fresh) voted for Teamster Local 437 representation at the collective bargaining table.

Paul Ashcraft, Local 437 secretary-treasurer, immediately negotiated the standard Denver dairy agreement which gave plant men wage increases ranging from 60 cents to \$1 an hour, and guaranteed retail and wholesale drivers up to \$175 a month.

Local 775 Man On Europe Trip

Dale Wood, a member of Teamsters Local 775, is in the midst of a European tour while on a 111-day leave of absence from his warehouse job at International Harvester.

Wood exercised a little-used clause in Local 775's contract with the aid of Herb Bailey, secretary-treasurer, to get the time off. The agreement allows up to a year's leave of absence.

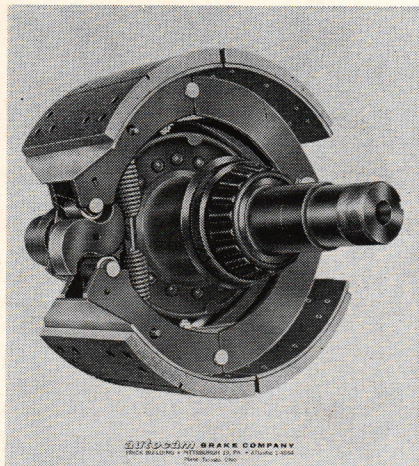
Management seemed reluctant at first to allow a workman, who had saved up his money for several years, to use the contract clause and plan a \$2,000 tour of 15 European nations.

Wood, an employee of 8 years at the Denver warehouse, reasoned the trip would be of greater benefit to his personal education and give him more of an insight to foreign peoples than would several years of night school that might be bought with the same amount of money.

So he planned the trip—and the contract guaranteed his time to take it.

WHAT'S NEW?

Shoe Ups Braking Capacity, Efficiency



A revolutionary new brake engineered to meet today's increasing high fixed costs, heavy-duty and high speed and safety requirements of the trucking industry is being marketed by a Pittsburgh and Toledo firm.

The brake is manufactured as a two-piece hinge-connected spring-loaded brake shoe. Its exclusive construction gives equipment new concepts of braking capacity and efficiency. Near perfect drum following and more uniform distribution of braking pressures over the entire braking area are obtained in contrast to pressures to a small over-worked area in other construction shoes.

The brake permits drums, lining and tires to wear longer, giving truck and trailer owners far more operating life and less maintenance expenses on their equipment. Savings are said to be in the hundreds of dollars per unit per year and no modifications in the braking system are necessary.

In the area of safety, these tested and fleet-approved brakes deliver up to 40 per cent shorter stopping distances with less swerve on dry or wet roadways, with sprung or unsprung weights, under all traffic conditions and provide the extra margin to avoid most major and nuisance accidents.

The manufacturer says its new brake can be specified to replace all corresponding widths of conventional brake shoes, regardless of type of construction, installed within 16½" drums.

Aluminum "Safety Spare" Inside Tire

A new line of fleet passenger car tires features an aluminum "safety spare" concealed within each tubeless tire that will support a loaded car for many miles after tire failure, permitting the driver to reach a service station. Two half-circle, cast-aluminum inserts are fitted around the rim and bolted in place. Insert extends about three inches into the tubeless tire air chamber. Capped with rubber, it supports the car and provides positive traction when the tire fails.

Perfect Retreads Done Electronically

A California firm is offering on a leasing basis a tire re-treading system that employs computers and punch cards to rebuild the tire electronically.

This fully-automatic, electronically-controlled tire retreading system feeds punched data cards containing specifications for each tire into the machine to direct operations. An automatic cutter cuts the tread rubber into 2-inch-wide strips, then feeds them into the tread-building unit where they are converted to hot, ⅛-inch-thick ribbon. The hot ribbon is applied to the tire casing according to the program card directions. The machine stops automatically when the new tread meets data card specifications. The dense tread is laid thinner at the edges for smooth overlap, thicker at center for perfect fit in mold where it will be cured and imprinted with tread design.

The units are being leased to retreaders at charges based on the

amount of rubber used in the machines.

Aluminum Vehicles Cleaned with Spray

Five compounds are being offered by a New Jersey firm to suit every aluminum cleaning and brightening need. These aluminum-vehicle cleaning agents range from extra-mild types to heavy-duty cleaners. A dilute solution of the proper compound is sprayed on the truck body and a pressure-spray rinse completes the cleaning job.

Versatile Fleet Washer is Portable

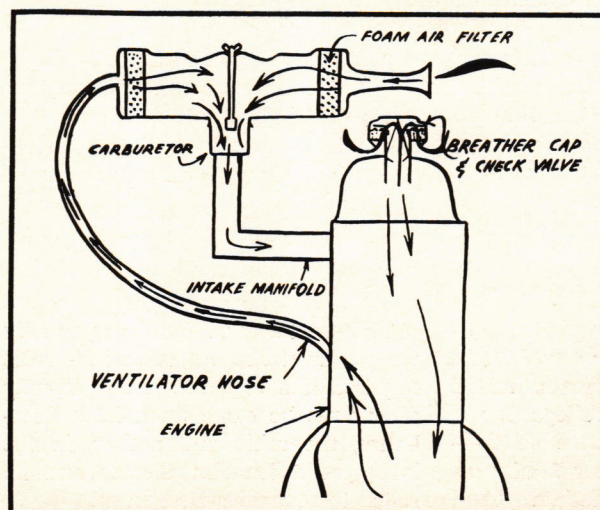
A device of all-purpose use is a new portable washer for fleets that delivers 90 gallons of detergent, heated up 25 degrees above the starting temperature of the water, at nozzle pressure of 250 psi. For heavy-duty degreasing or cleaning operations, a second setting is provided with nozzle pressure up to 300 psi at a rate of 25 gph, with the water temperature increased 100 degrees above the starting temperature.

Ignition Shield Halts Radio Interference

A mechanical ignition-shielding system which blankets both conducted and radiated noise is being offered to prevent ignition noise and interference in mobile radio reception. This system features a shielded distributor cap which clips into position as easily as a standard cap.

Fights Smog

Fumes are prevented from escaping under all engine operating conditions through application of a new anti-smog crankcase blow-by ventilation system that needs no special maintenance, just periodic filter changes. The diagram shows the installation and the operating principle.





LAUGH LOAD

An Answer for Him

The job superintendent was quite put out when he discovered one of his drivers in the barber shop during working hours.

"What do you mean getting your hair cut on company time?"

"Well, why not? It grew on company time, didn't it?"

"It certainly didn't all grow on company time."

"Well, I'm not going to have all of it cut off."

Watch That!

Smith's symptoms were alarming enough to take him to a doctor for a check-up. Having fortified himself at a tavern, he went thru the examination and awaiting the report in the reception room. When the doctor appeared, Smith asked eagerly, "What does the report show, Doc?"

"According to this analysis," answered the medico, "there is every indication that a small percentage of blood is getting into your alcohol system."

The Very Same

A secretary we know listened intently as a co-worker described her newest boy friend.

"He's tall, with dark curly hair and has the sweetest smile," the smitten girl sighed. "His name is Harold and, you know, just before he kisses me, he always says, I'm about to kiss the sweetest lips in the world."

"Oh," murmured the secretary, "That Harold."

Early Flirties

Daughter Susan brought a friend home with her from college for a visit—an extremely attractive blonde—and introduced her to her family including her great grandfather. "And

just think, Marilyn," she said, "he's in his nineties!"

"My early nineties," the old gent amended, with a gleam in his eye.

Hazardous Course

*If little Red Riding Hood lived today,
The modern girl would scorn her,
She only had to face one wolf,
Not one on every corner.*

Water Hazard

"Hey, warden!" called out a convict as a puddle of rainwater formed in his cell. "This pen leaks!"

That Typo Gremlin

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*:
"The subcommittee is also investigating charges that servicemen are used to perform mental tasks for officers."

That's The Trouble

The woman was complaining to her friend about her husband. "Fred can't play cards," she said disgustedly, "and he can't drink."

"Well, for heaven's sake—that's the kind of husband to have!" cried her friend enviously.

"You don't understand," answered the woman. "He can't play cards—but he plays. And he can't drink—but he drinks!"

Lenda Cushion

A pretty young doll named Brenda
Went out in a jeep on a benda;
After riding for miles
She lost all her smiles

It seems that poor Brenda was
tenda.

Lapse

The great actor, John Drew, usually wore a mustache but one of his roles required him to shave it off. Shortly afterwards he came upon Max Beerbohm, the critic and author, in the lobby of a London theater and he failed to recognize Beerbohm.

"Mr. Drew, I imagine you don't know me without your mustache," Beerbohm said.

Bullet-saving

"Stand back of your lover-rrr, false woman," said the infuriated Scotsman after he'd caught his wife in another man's arms. "I'm goin' to shoot the both of ye."

Steady Money

A boozy young civilian breezed into the recruiting station one day and announced he wanted to enlist.

"Do you want a commission?" asked the recruiting officer.

"No, thanks," was the cocky reply. "I'm such a lousy shot that I'd be better off working on straight salary."

Do-It-Yourself

It was lunchtime. The elderly worker opened his lunchbox, looked in, and growled: "Cheese sandwiches! Cheese sandwiches! Always cheese sandwiches!"

"Why don't you ask your wife to make some other kind?" asked a fellow worker.

"Wife? Who's married? I make these myself."

Devilish

The devil was forever challenging St. Peter to a game of baseball, but St. Peter would never take him up. Finally, the Cubs, the Giants and the Yanks all went to Heaven. So, of course, St. Peter called up the devil.

"Now we'll play you that game of ball," he chuckled.

"You'll lose," said the devil. "You'll lose."

"What makes you so sure?" asked St. Peter.

"Because we've got all the umpires down here."

Details, Details

The visiting City Gal was trying to impress the wealthy farmer. Early one morning he discovered her in the barn.

"Aren't you surprised to find me out here so early milking this creature?" she purred.

The farmer replied—"Not nearly as surprised as that poor bull you've got there."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From the July 1912, issue of *The Teamster*)

Samson Breaks His Chains

"Labor, the 'poor blind Samson,' is shaking his chains, and society is intensely interested in the awakening."

These words appeared under an article entitled "Encouraging Indeed" in our journal 50 years ago. Organized labor indeed was just awakening and "shaking" its "chains" as more and more workers were banding together in labor unions and meeting their employers on equal footing.

The big problem ahead for labor now was to "educate" the people to the goals of trade unionism.

"The educated mind will not tolerate the things that cramp and crush human living.

"It will not tolerate the kind of liberty that places the worker and his home completely at the mercy of organized wealth.

"It will not countenance the kind of equality that permits the employer to organize for the advantage of his business and prevents the worker from organizing for the benefit of his manhood and his home.

"It will not entertain the type of intelligence that insists that the man of capital shall 'do as he pleases,' even though his pleasing may be an injury to everything sacred in society," the writer said.

A companion article entitled "Labor Powerful," gave the *raison d'être*—the reason for trade unions existence—that still remains a simple and effective credo for organized labor. It went like this:

"The trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the

very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience.

"Single trade unions have been beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national unions.

"In the work of the organization of labor, the wisest, the most energetic and devoted of us, when working individually, cannot hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts all may," the article said.

How to Beat the Boss

In the life of a man 50 years is a long time. But it is still amazing to see the giant strides organized labor has made on behalf of the working man in regards to wages and working conditions in this period of time.

Our late president, Daniel Tobin, reported on a strike of freight handlers in Chicago that he had helped to mediate.

Prior to the strike, the freight handlers had asked their employers, the railroad companies, for a raise of one cent an hour and they were turned down! The railroads countered with their own generous offer of one-half cent an hour.

True enough, prices of food, clothes and rent has risen considerably over the intervening 50 years, but it wasn't so cheap a half-century ago when you matched it against the pitiful wages many employers were paying.

But by standing shoulder to shoulder under the banner of trade unionism, American workers have had a say in what they will earn and under what conditions they will work. By utilizing their most powerful economic weapon, the strike, under proper conditions, they have made their voices heard. This is only as it should be since no single man or group of men in responsible offices should be allowed so much power that they can, in effect, thumb their noses at their employees and force them to accept their terms or go look elsewhere for a job. This, thank God, has all been changed.

Dobbin Meets Automation

A plug for the horse was given by our magazine in an article reprinted from the *Harness Journal*. The automobile was just making its appearance on the American scene and there were those who predicted an early demise for the horse.

At the time of the writing (1912), there were only 500,000 automobiles in the country and 30,000,000 horses. Today there are 73,901,471 automobiles and 3,000,000 horses. Quite a switch.

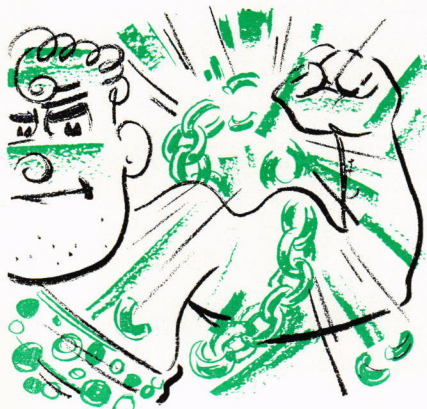
The demise of the horse did pose some economic problems for many people in allied industries just as automated equipment in factories today is throwing hundreds of people out of jobs.

The question was asked: "What will become of the \$743,000,000 hay crop, the \$334,000,000 oat crop, and the \$337,000,000 corn crop, that the horse eats annually?"

"It will be seen by the above," the writer said, "that the horse is still very much with us and that the horse-stork is a very, very busy bird. The horse not only has a function as a worker, but he is an 'ultimate consumer' of no mean proportions. His stomach is a market place, as it were, of a vast amount of farm products."

In view of the large amounts of grain being piled mountains high in surplus bins at a cost of millions of dollars to the taxpayer annually, it might not be a bad idea to bring the horse back and feed him some of this grain. But then what would we do with a lot of fat, lazy, well-fed horses?

The transition from the horse to the motor-driven machine happily caused no hardship to our membership. In 1907, the American Express Company tried out both electric and gasoline powered trucks on its runs in New York City. It was not many years before the transition from horse to truck was complete and the drivers all came from the ranks of the horse drivers.





take
SAFETY
with you on
your vacation!

